

THE

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[Vol. II.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LOVE OF PLEASURE AND GREAT- NESS OF CHARACTER.

MR. GIBBON, remarking upon a parallel which has been drawn between the emperor Severus, and Julius Cæsar, observes, in a note, that "the idea Lucan gives of the latter hero, where he describes him at the same time making love to Cleopatra; sustaining a siege against the power of Egypt; and conversing with the sages of the country, is, in reality, the noblest panegyric." It is easy for one acquainted with the mode of thinking of this historian, to perceive that this observation is the offspring of that French school of morals whence he has derived so large a share of his sentiments; and of which it seems to be a favourite maxim, "that a love of pleasure, especially of the kind arising from the commerce between the sexes, is an essential ingredient of a great and generous character." Voltaire has dressed out this opinion in the most alluring colours, both in his prose and his poetry; and Buffon has even extended it to the brute creation, and made it a fundamental principle in natural history. Since, however, it appears to me not less false than it is dangerous, I shall endeavour to show how little support it receives either from fact or reasoning.

It is scarcely worth while, in a general discussion, to enter into a critical examination of the passage in Lucan, which gave occasion to Gibbon's remark; yet it may not be improper, in order to display the levity with which it was made, to observe, that the poet, in his narration, is so far from countenancing any notion of ingenious or sentimental gallantry in this *making love* of Cæsar, that he represents it in plain terms as a *bargain* struck with Cleopatra, whereby her favours were

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made the price of his protection, not without large presents to boot.

Nequidquam duras tentasset Cæsaris aures;
Vultus adest precibus, faciesque incesta perorat.
Exigit infandam corrupto iudice noctem.
Pax ubi parta ducis, donisque ingentibus emta
est,
Excepere epulæ tantarum gaudia rerum.

In truth, no civilized people ever less entered into the refinements of the amorous passion than the Romans; and it does not appear that an idea of the connection between the propensity to sexual indulgences, and a disposition to perform great actions, ever entered into their heads. On the contrary, such a notion would have opposed the whole stream of their primitive manners and sentiments. Continence, self-command, and contempt of pleasure, were the characteristics of all their distinguished personages; and they had almost conquered the world, before they thought of enjoying it.

To consider the subject in a general point of view, we may, first, observe, that as the original appetites and passions of man all result from his organization, a certain degree of strength and vigour in them is essential to the perfection of the human system. If, therefore, it were asserted, that the individual who feebly, or not at all, feels the common impulses of his nature, betrays an imperfection in his bodily frame, whence unfavourable conclusions may be drawn as to his mental faculties—the position would have a fair analogy for its support, and might probably be confirmed by actual observation. But such instances being *exceptions* to the common law of the species, instances of the opposite kind can be considered as nothing extraordinary; and it is absurd to look for the cause of any thing whereby one man is distinguished from another, in somewhat which belongs to the general definition of man. An

ordinary

ordinary susceptibility, therefore, of the impressions of sense, and an ordinary desire of natural gratifications, can be no marks of superiority of character. Will the theorist, then, maintain that extraordinary sensibilities in these respects are proofs of excellence? Will he look for the seeds of greatness in the voracious appetite of a Vitellius, or the insatiable lust of a Caligula? or, turning his view upon inferior animals, will he infer generosity and nobleness of nature from the inclinations of the ass, the goat, the monkey, and the hog? A sounder philosophy would lead us to conclude, that there being always a certain relation between the power of being excited and actual excitement—the former suffering exhaustion in proportion to the repetition of the latter—the more the susceptibilities of our nature are wasted upon common propensities, the less alive will they be to the rarer and more exalted. Thus, the indulgence of appetite will weaken passion; that of the meaner passions will stifle the nobler; fondness for the pleasures of sense will damp the ardour for pleasures of the understanding. And experience, on the whole, seems to confirm this theoretical deduction. For though there are some ardent natures which carry every thing to its extreme, and seem formed for whatever is exquisite, both in sense and intellect, yet the quick vicissitudes to which they are liable in their pursuits, must ever prevent their attaining that high degree of perfection, which can only be the result of steadiness and self-controul. An Alcibiades or a Villiers may obtain distinction by being “every thing by turns, and nothing long;” they may dazzle by the variety of their powers, and excite vulgar admiration by the apparently incongruous mixture of levity with seriousness, dissipation with industry—but they can never rise to the character of true greatness, more than of solid virtue. If Cæsar be considered as one of the first of men, it is not for his debauched youth, but for his sober and sedate manhood. Cataline, who continued to be at once, all that Cæsar was at different periods, rose only to be the head of a desperate banditti. Scipio is as famed for his continence as his valour. The Spartans conquered themselves, before they came to be the conquerors of nations. Even the elegant Athenians became the disciples of philosophers, before they were advanced to high offices in the state; and when Themistocles could not sleep for the trophies of Miltiades, we may be as-

fured that his head did not run upon feasts or love adventures. But it is needless to multiply ancient authorities on a point, concerning which all antiquity speaks but one language. The fable of the choice of Hercules may stand for the universal doctrine of those ages—that the love of pleasure and the spirit of performing great actions, are in direct opposition to each other.

Were the principles of modern times really those of the religion professed in them, the question, as far as relates to them, would be instantly decided; for a genuine Christian hero *cannot* be a voluptuary. But since, in fact, men have known as well how to conciliate licentiousness in conduct with rigidity in principle under the systems of Christianity, as under those of Heathenism, there is ample room for the same enquiry respecting distinguished modern characters, as the ancient have afforded; and I doubt not that the same result would be the consequence. After all that Voltaire has done to throw a splendour round his *amiable* hero of the *Henriade*, sober history will tell us that he was *not* a great man, *because* he was the slave of appetite and passion—that had he not possessed, in Sully, a minister whose talents were equalled by his morals, he would probably never have risen even to the rank of a great king—and that his scandalous indulgencies with the sex, at an advanced period of life, were proofs of an incurable weakness of character, and involved him in perpetual difficulties and disgraces. Who was the only king of the English line truly deserving the epithet of *great*? The temperate, virtuous, and indefatigable Alfred. What made the two Swedes, Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII., the one the greatest hero, the other the hardiest warrior of his age, but their rigid sobriety and self-command? When was the power of the Spanish monarchy wielded with so much vigour and regard to the public welfare, as by the austere Ximenes? Were not the ministers of Elizabeth as much distinguished by regularity and decorum as by capacity? Were not chastity and temperance qualities in high esteem in the age of chivalry; the principles of which, fantastic as they were, in some respects, undoubtedly tended to the elevation of the human character? Did not even the severity of religious self-denial mingle with habitual contempt of pleasure in those numerous characters of vigour and ability which the civil troubles consequent to the reformation, exhibited in so many countries? To conclude

clude—the late king of Prussia, to whom all cotemporary monarchs were pigmies, though sufficiently Epicurean by principle, did he not in practice exercise absolute dominion over all voluptuous propensities, and was he not *notoriously* indifferent to feminine allurements?

I know it would be possible enough to adduce a number of examples of an opposite kind—for *man is man*—the love of pleasure is a part of his nature, and extraordinary efforts are requisite to bring it under subjection. But it is sufficient for my purpose to have shown, that there is no necessary connection between strong propensities to sensual indulgence, and exalted moral or intellectual faculties; and that a man may easily be as great a debauchee as Cæsar, without being superior in understanding to Heliogabalus; whilst, on the other hand, he may be sober and continent, both by habit and disposition, with the enterprise of a Frederick, and the sublimity of a Newton.

O^{*a*}. 2.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE sentiments of the late celebrated MADAME NECKER, on the ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE, cannot fail to be interesting to every friend of justice and humanity. I send you, therefore, for insertion in the next Number of your Magazine, the following extract of a letter from that excellent and most accomplished woman:

Extract of a Letter from MADAME NECKER to DR. PERCIVAL, of Manchester; dated Versailles, March 9, 1789.

“ Vous ne faites pas de vœux plus ardens que moi pour la suppression de la traité des negres. Vous avez beau coup écrit en ce genre; et jamais rien, je pense, n’a fait plus d’honneur à la nation Angloise: mais ce concours si nécessaire de toutes les puissances rend infructueux jusques à présent les vœux de tous les particuliers. Je suis bien sûre du cœur de M. Necker; ce cœur embrasse tous les hommes, et ne connoit point de bonheur plus grand sur la terre, que celui de contribuer à rendre leur sort plus doux: mais il est administrateur, et il faut qu’il cherche à concilier les devoirs, et qu’il considère le bien de la France avant celui de l’Afrique. Pour moi, que ne juge des choses que par le sentiment, et qui n’ai de compte à rendre qu’à mon pro-

pre cœur, je tourne sans cesse ma pensée vers une revolution, sans laquelle il me semble que nous ne pourrions jamais esperer d’être Chrétiens, ni même d’être hommes; ou, pour trancher le mot, sans laquelle on peut nous assimiler aux ours et tigres, qui font la chasse dans les forets. Continuez, genereux Anglois, à donner l’exemple de tout le bien qui se fait sur la terre. Puissions nous être toujours vos rivaux, et jamais vos ennemis!”

TRANSLATION.—“ Your wishes for the suppression of the trade in Negroes are not more ardent than mine. The English have many treatises upon this subject; and nothing, I think, ever did more honour to their nation. But a general concurrence of all the European governments being wanting to effectuate the abolition, the wishes of individuals have been hitherto rendered fruitless. I can answer for the heart of M. Necker; a heart which embraces the whole human race, and which knows no greater felicity upon earth, than that of contributing to make their lot more comfortable; but he is a minister of state; and he must endeavour to give consistency to his various duties, and to consider the good of France before that of Africa. For my own part, who judge of things only by sentiment, and am accountable only to my own heart, I turn my thoughts incessantly towards a revolution, without which, it appears to me, we can never hope to be Christians, nor even to be men; or, to speak plainly, without which we may be justly compared to bears and tigers, which roam the forest. Continue, generous English, to set the example of all the good which is done in the world. And may we be always your rivals, and never your enemies!”

In the course of correspondence with MADAME NECKER, the following answer was returned to these observations: “ Permit me again to solicit your influence with M. NECKER, in behalf of the poor Negroes. The terms in which you state his comparative obligations toward France and Africa, are not strictly accurate. A great minister is responsible for the *honour* and *probity* of the people, whose affairs he directs; and no end, however legitimate, ought to be pursued by unjustifiable means. But in nations, as amongst individuals, there subsists a high and magnanimous, as well as a sordid and ignoble interest; and when-

ever these are in competition, there can assuredly be no doubt about the preference. With regard to the traffic in the human species, I trust it will appear, that policy and profit are light in the balance, when weighed against humanity and rectitude; and that they will, eventually, on a more enlarged view, be found to be perfectly compatible."

It may afford satisfaction, Mr. Editor, to many of your readers, to be informed, that there is reason to believe M. NECKER would have employed his most strenuous exertions in the abolition of the slave-trade, if the distractions of France had not driven him from the helm of government. The REV. DR. FROSARD, author of an admirable work, entitled, *La Cause des Esclaves Nègres et des Habitans de la Guinée portée au Tribunal de la Justice, de la Religion, de la Politique*, published at Lyons in 1789, thus expresses himself in a letter to the writer of this article: "My work has received very flattering tokens of approbation from M. and Madame Necker. They have both thanked me in the most honourable manner: and the letter of this excellent minister gives me assurance, that he will enter on the business of the abolition of the slave-trade as soon as the establishment of affairs in France will permit."

M. TURGOT, who was comptroller of the finances of France in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, and who is universally allowed to have been a man of pre-eminent talents, and of the most comprehensive views, proposed it, as one object of his administration, to suppress the traffic in the human species. The MARQUIS DE CONDORCET records the following fact concerning this enlightened minister: "A merchant desired to give the name of Turgot to a vessel, intended for the negro-trade. With the indignation of a virtuous mind, that could not be familiarized to a crime from the habit of seeing it committed, M. Turgot rejected the offer; and he was not afraid, by this refusal, of declaring publicly his opinion, at the risk of exciting against him all those who considered the promotion of their fortune as connected with the continuance of this infamous traffic."

Oct. 2. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE account given in your last, of Mrs. Rowe's going to Kirk, to solicit a pardon for a young man, under

the condemnation of Jefferies, cannot have been founded in truth. Mrs. Rowe was born in September, 1674, the condemnation spoken of was in September, 1685. As this lady was only then about eleven years of age, we cannot suppose that she was sent to a man of Kirk's sanguinary temper, to solicit the life of a person under sentence of death.

Your's,

Froome, Sept. 14.

A. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOLOGICAL REMARK ON GENESIS.

FROM Diodorus Siculus (lib. i.) Plutarch (Life of Numa) and Pliny (lib. vii. c. 48) it seems, that the Ægyptians originally dated by lunar years, by years of one month each. They afterwards dated like the Chaldeans, by the year of 365 days (Newton's Works, vol. v. p. 21) and from the æra of Nabonassar, which began 747 A.C. That they received this solar year so soon as the Chaldeans, is unproved; but their country being, in some degree, a dependent province upon Babylon, they probably derived it from the same edict at the same time.

Eichorn (Einleitung ins alte testament, vol. ii. p. 264) has observed, that the book of Genesis, in its present form, must have been put together from several documents; and although he may not, perhaps, have completely and accurately discriminated them (Geddes's Preface to the Holy Bible, p. 5) he has at least afforded clues, which may assist in the separation. The admission of this is es-

* Jemshid (according to the short History of Persia prefixed by Sir William Jones to his Life of Nader Shah, p. 42) introduced the use of the solar year among the Persians, and ordered the first day of it, called Nuruz, to be solemnized by a splendid festival. Probably, the solar year of Jemshid was no other than the year of 365 days, the use of which Nabonassar communicated to the Chaldeans and Ægyptians. When Jemshid instituted this year, it began in the month of the lamb, while the sun is in Aries. The first year of the æra of Nabonassar began on the 15th of February, while the sun is in Pisces. Now the Nuruz of this year recedes one day in four years, or very nearly so: it will therefore have fallen upon the vernal equinox 137 years before the æra of Nabonassar. This is a highly probable period for its institution. The astronomer, who ascertained the length of the year, would naturally fix upon the equinox for its commencement. We may venture, then, to correct the chronology of Sir William Jones, and to place Jemshid 884 years before Christ. scintal

sential to the defence of the general antiquity of the record. It may, without violence to probability, be furnished (Astruc, *Conjectures sur les Memoires originaux dont il paroît que Moyse s'est servi*) that the account of the fall was contained in one document, the account of the deluge, and the lives of the patriarchs, in others.

Now it is apparent that the lives of the patriarchs are estimated by the more ancient years, the lunar years of the Egyptians; since, upon this supposition, their length of life agrees with the experience of ages, as to the usual and probable duration of human life in the regions which they inhabited. But, in the account of the deluge, the year of twelve months, the more modern year, has been made use of for computation.

Ought we not, then, to infer, that the document including this account, is the more modern of the two, having been composed subsequently to the time of Nabonassar, and that the more ancient document was as certainly composed prior to this epocha, having really preceded the birth of Christ by more than 747 years?

If, with Censorinus, we attribute to the Egyptians the temporary use of a four-month year, intervening between the rejection of the lunar, and the adoption of the solar year, the older document will thence acquire an antiquity yet more august.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following answer to the Query, p. 264, is submitted to the proposer, by your's,

J. J. G.

As the object of all manufactures is, by certain operations, founded on known principles, to exhibit materials in a different form or state from that in which they before appeared; every application of these principles, by which a *new effect* is produced, from the same materials being exhibited in a different form, or by a similar article being produced from new materials, must be a "new manufacture," and, consequently, the term includes all new applications, and therefore all *possible applications* of these principles; otherwise it can have no meaning; the mechanic principles, and the natural properties of bodies being invariable.

Qd. 8, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the channel of your useful Publication, to communicate a circumstance which occurred in several young people of my acquaintance this summer. A small pimple arose on the skin, in various parts, which in two or three days appeared with a very minute red point, just like an extremely small drop of blood, from the puncture of a very fine sharp needle; in a short time a small red insect could be drawn out of the pimple, which being placed on paper, showed evident signs of life.

I could wish to be informed by some of your ingenious correspondents, whether this affection is arranged by nosologists in any of their classes of diseases, and what name naturalists have given to the insect which causes this appearance?

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

Sept. 15, 1796.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to say a few words in answer to the observations made by your correspondent B. in the Magazine for last month, upon some parts of what I had said in the preceding Number, with respect to the Structure of the Welsh language.

In the first place, he considers that "Sanconiathon, Manetho, and Berosus, afford but bad premises on which to erect a demonstration; and that there is no validity in the foundation of Mr. Bryant's system, because the explanations given by him of the Ammoniat particles are conjectural, and those conjectures proved to be totally unfounded."

For my part, I imagine that more certain use could be made of the *bruts* contained in the fragments preserved from those ancient authors before mentioned, either with regard to the appellations of particular personages, or in allusion to their rites and mysteries, than of any thing said upon the same subject by writers in subsequent times, when those allegories and emblems, that were simple in their origin, were become an accumulation of inexplicable fables.

Supposing every thing advanced with respect to the Ammonian language, to be nothing more than conjecture, it must have been a happy one, that so many coincidences can be brought from the oriental

oriental and other languages to support it. And when I bring in the Welsh, I am nearly induced to exclaim, that Mr. Brevant must have been speaking of it under another name: for, however surprising it may seem, all those little words, which he calls particles, are still found in the language of Wales, with similar meanings appropriated to them. We have such as these—*Pôr, Dôr, Don, Dâr, Nâr, Nêr, Iôn, Iôr, Hu, On, El, Uz, Ur, Pâr, Tôr, Sôs*, as epithets applied to the Deity, and some of them exclusively so. With respect to compound appellations, the same striking coincidence is equally preserved. I shall here add but one example; it being my intention, at a future opportunity, to beg leave for the insertion of some farther proofs upon this point.

The ancient name of *Hercules*, amongst the Phœnicians and other neighbouring nations, was *OURCHOL*, and he was delineated under the form of a serpent, the general symbol of a *revolution* or a *period* of time. *CHWYL* (once written *Ἰῥλ*) in Welsh, implies a *turn* or *revolution*; *ARCHWYL*, is a *superior turn* or *revolution*; *GORCHWYL*, is a *supreme* or *grand revolution*; and *YR ORCHWYL*, the *grand course* or *revolution*; also, what is more particularly going on; concern or employment.—Next comes the *twelve labours* of this superior revolution, or *the year*, being so many particular seasons or the months, which had also their symbols. Killing or *cutting* the many-headed *Hydré* was one.—*Hydré*, in Welsh, is the *barvest season*, or autumn in general, and also the name of a particular month! This explains the killing of the *Hydré*, to be the *reaping of the corn*, and the heads of the corn so cut off increased fifty-fold.—If I were disposed to be minute, I think the particular grain in which the emblem originated, might even be named; for it said the *Hydré* was killed or cut off in the lake of *Lerna*. *‘Lyn ‘Loerenau*, means, in Welsh, a *shallow lake where the ground peeps out in small islets*, being just such a place as is proper to grow RICE.

Since the above explanation was suggested to my mind, by the aid of the Welsh words which accompany it, I have consulted Gebelin, and you may suppose, sir, that I must have been agreeably surprised to find that learned man giving the same explanation of the subject.

With respect to the antiquity of the Welsh language, as it is now spoken, I quoted the *Laws of Hywel*, and *Geoffrey of Monmouth's History*. I might have adduced many other proofs, such as *Caradog*, of *‘Langarvan*, the poets, &c.; but I brought the latter forward purposely to excite the observation which your correspondent was pleased to make; and which he has done without impugning the first of my two authorities; consequently, my proof of the stability of the Welsh language is not invalidated.

Geoffrey made no less than two translations of Tyfilio's original history *into Welsh*, as he says himself at the conclusion of some of the copies; and one he made from his own augmented Latin version “in his old age.” We have now extant three different histories in Welsh; one I judge to be the original of Tyfilio, and the other two are accounted for by Geoffrey. There is a valuable MS containing the laws, chronicle of the Saxons, and Geoffrey's last version, all in Welsh, in the British Museum (*Bib. Cott. Cleop.* p. 136. *Plut.* xix. A.) There is in the Welsh school, in London, also, a copy in Welsh of the same history, collated with five MSS. judged to be as old as the age of Geoffrey*.

There are in the Welsh school about sixty MSS. of Welsh poetry, closing with the sixteenth century; yet this is but an inferior collection to several others in Wales. There has not yet been a hundredth part of the ancient poetry translated, in any form; consequently, a stranger to the language cannot, in the least, be a judge of its merits.

The points, which B. has touched upon with respect to Welsh affairs, are so pregnant with matter, that a volume of proofs might be formed upon any one of them, in support of my premises; therefore, all that is done here must be considered merely as notices of some of the principal heads which may be enlarged upon, occasionally, by your indulgence.

I remain, &c.

Sept. 7.

MEIRION.

* I refer your correspondent for farther satisfaction, in this and other Welsh matters, to a new annual work, called the *Cambrian Register*, the first volume of which is now publishing, by Williams, in the Strand.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ALTHOUGH your correspondent *Oriens* seems to have proposed his queries relative to Halos for the consideration of M. of Chichester, alone, yet I hope it will not be deemed improper for any other person who thinks what he has to offer on the subject worth attention, to communicate his remarks, in order that the public may judge of their propriety.

Oriens asks, "whether these appearances about the sun and moon are not occasioned by the reflection of the earth's circumference?" I must confess, that I am not able to conceive how an hypothesis can be formed on this principle, which will satisfactorily account for the phenomena. Instead of offering a multiplicity of arguments, I shall relate an example:

On the 15th of last March, at 9½ P.M. I observed a very curious halo. The evening was remarkably serene, and the sky free from clouds; except in the south-west, where a cloud of a light colour (nearly white) and of such a nature that stars of the second magnitude appeared through it, just reached up to the apparent place of the moon. Around the lower part of her disc, and at about the distance of ten of her apparent diameters, there was refracted upon the cloud a luminous arch of a semicircular form, having greatly the appearance of an inverted rainbow, setting aside the difference of size. The colours, red, orange, and yellow, were tolerably well defined; the green was somewhat confused, and the other colours were scarcely distinguishable. This beautiful appearance I observed for about ten minutes: at length the cloud shifted its situation, and the halo was destroyed.

Is this to be accounted for in a satisfactory manner, on the supposition that the light cloud was the agent for reflecting the earth's circumference, and thereby forming a bow under the Moon? I think not. Nor do I think it very probable, that any hypothesis will be speedily invented, which will serve better to account for these phenomena, than one which may be derived from considering the refrangibility of the rays of light, and the disposition of clouds and vapours suspended in the air, to produce refraction.

The second query of *Oriens*, so far as it is connected with the first, may, per-

haps, be set aside: but to determine whether appearances of this kind generally prognosticate rain, may require more observations than have yet been made, or are likely to be made at present. When it is considered, that the air being more loaded with some peculiar kind of vapour, may so much change its power of refracting as to produce halos, it will not seem improbable, that these appearances should precede some change of weather: but as meteorology is yet but in its infant state, we must not be too sanguine in supposing, that a general rule for judging of the weather likely to follow any particular phenomenon can be given, until observations for a series of years have been made, and properly registered; and even then, the inferences which may be drawn from the journals must be received with caution, since many adventitious circumstances may occur, which may render the observations of years of but little utility in determining the point.

Previous to concluding, I must remark, that if any of your correspondents should think my observations in any respect wrong, I hope they will have the goodness candidly to place my blunders in view. I am an advocate for free discussion, and wish to stand convicted of any error I may fall into.

Your's respectfully,

O. G. GREGORY.

Yaxley, Oct. 6, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent T. who has favoured the public, in your Third Number, with his opinion on the Qualities of Lime, as a manure; inferring, that in consequence of a supposed septic power, it becomes favourable to vegetation; and this idea being questioned by your correspondent T.P. in your Eighth Number, who doubts the septic quality, and attributes the advantage of lime, as a manure, to its causticity; induces me to trouble you with my ideas on the subject. If I err in my theory, I shall be glad either of these correspondents, or others, will correct my hypothesis; in either case, the public will be informed, through the medium of your very useful Magazine.

It appears by experiments, that fixed air is highly favourable to vegetation, therefore means which produce an increased supply to the land, must be advantageous.

vantageous. In the process of making quick lime, it becomes divested of the fixed air which it contained when chalk, which, in its changed state (lime) becomes highly caustic, and powerfully attractive of fixed air. This power it exerts on the surrounding atmosphere, and takes from it a portion of its constituent principle (fixed air); the soil then being blended with this new matter, and plentifully supplied with the principle of vegetable life, becomes more prolific, being acted upon by the fixed air (acquired by the lime) as a stimulus, and not by any septic quality inherent in the lime or fixed air, the latter of which, particularly, possesses a considerable antiseptic power, and will even check the putrefaction of animal substances.

It may be objected, that if the lime attracts fixed air, why not expect it to exert its power on the land on which it is laid, rather than act on the atmosphere? It may be answered, it acts on that which retains it the slightest; this the air does.

Thus by the use of lime, as a manure, land is improved by the application of an increased stimulus (namely, fixed air); yet, undoubtedly, the continued and too frequent application of this will impoverish the land, by too much exhausting its quality; thus, though to the human frame pure air, in a proper degree, is highly salutary, yet if it were possible to form an atmosphere wholly, or too plentifully supplied with it, ill consequences would, very probably, follow, by such increased action on the circulation.

Corrupting vegetables and animal substances may be serviceable to land on the above principle, the admission of fixed air (which is the combining part of matter); when it escapes, decomposition and putrefaction ensue.

By Dr. Priestley's experiments, it appears, that vegetation meliorates foul air, and, in some cases will render air, when noxious to animal life, favourable to it.

The service experienced by frequent white-washing the cells of prisons, and apartments where putrid diseases have been, may be accounted for, by the attraction lime has to fixed air; the latter existing in an increased degree in these places, and in which the putrid effluvia lurk, which by means of the action of the lime become absorbed.

Air, deprived of a portion of its fixed air, or supplied with an increase of pure air, produces a pleasing effect on the human frame; hence the sensation experienced in passing over fresh dug or

ploughed ground, a new surface being exposed to the atmosphere, from whence it attracts fixed air to assist vegetation, and which gives out pure air.

Westminster, Oct. 6, 1796.

X.B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LOOK over your Monthly Labours with amusement and instruction.—Your subjects are generally well chosen, and many of them ably handled. I must confess, however, that you have adopted one which, I must say, I was concerned to see you bring forward; as I fear, sir, it is too extensive and unweildy to be treated of, with profit, in a miscellaneous work like your's. The subject I mean is Agriculture: a subject with which men of letters and general science are seldom well acquainted; and I foresaw that you would be liable to the speculations of visionary minds, and to the erroneous, though well intended, remarks of the inexperienced. I am not ashamed to tell you, sir, that I am grown grey in the practice of this old and useful art: yet so far from having reached any degree of perfection in the higher and more abstruse parts of it, almost all that I have learned on them is diffidence. Nevertheless, in the common occurrences of farming, I have few difficulties left to encounter; and although I have but little leisure for correspondence, I cannot refrain from offering you a few remarks, on this my most favourite subject.

What has thus drawn me forth as your correspondent, is a letter in your last month's Number, signed J. S. on the subject of "fallowing land for a crop," by which I judge the writer means, keeping land in tillage all the summer; but he has not well expressed himself.

Now, sir, though I ever pay respect to the wisdom of our forefathers, and in matters of practice that have been long in use I often find them right; yet I consider the practice of fallowing land each third year (as was once commonly done through the kingdom, and still remains an usage in counties where lands lie in open common fields) as altogether improper, in the present state of things; however proper it might have been at the time that practice was set on foot.—But, sir, with respect to neglected land, which, through a want of proper tillage, hoeing, and weeding, are become deeply infected with weeds, I have always found it most advisable to effect, at once,

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a radical and certain cure, rather than to tamper with palliative and precarious means: for so far from being the cause, as your correspondent is pleased to assert, of a "prodigious loss of produce to the community," it is, on the contrary, in the course of a few years, the cause of much increase of produce: and there are numberless cases in which any other course of treatment would be equally a loss to the farmer and the community.

Your correspondent J. S. should have set down more particularly the quality and condition of his soil, the degree of foulness it had acquired, and the seasons he had to work it in. For only a small part of the lands of this kingdom will bear to be plowed or harrowed, and much less to be *rolled* in the winter months, even though the season were singularly favourable; or are fit for growing peas, especially "the early dwarf garden pea;" or, if they were fit for that crop, not one hundredth part of them could find a market. In short, sir, your correspondent's *experiment in gardening* has no weight in the scale into which, by mistake, he has put it. A farmer must have a plan adapted to all seasons, and when we speak generally of farming, our remarks should be suited to all land and all places: and this it is that renders general and indefinite remarks on the subject inconclusive, and often dangerous; even the propriety of fallowing, not "for a crop," but to free the soil from its impurities, *for many crops*, depends on a variety of circumstances. But I shall incur little danger of doing wrong when I say, that nothing but "indolence" (to retort J. S.'s expression upon himself) can induce a farmer to crop land which is over-run with weeds. Besides, sir, it is not the destruction of the weeds only that is obtained by a well tilled fallow, but the destruction of grubs and animalculæ, with which foul lands are infested; and what perhaps still exceeds even the cleaning of the land, is the improvement which the soil itself receives by the operating powers of the atmosphere; and this most especially when it is duly exposed to its influence, during the heat of summer. This, sir, is drawn from my own long practice, and is corroborated by chemical investigations; for although I have little dependance on any thing in agriculture, but repeated experience, yet I have not been negligent of the helps which philosophy is capable of lending us; and I am glad to find that the subject of the operation of manures has been

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introduced into your Miscellany, as I think it a proper subject to be discussed in such a work: and I beg leave to add, that you will do well to invite men of science and philosophical acquirements to assist in the discussion.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Herefordshire,
Sept. 7, 1796.

MORTIMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, with pleasure, you admit into your entertaining and instructive Magazine, remarks upon agriculture, which is the basis both of the riches and population of this country. I expect, therefore, you will allow me to make some remarks on our new established Board of Agriculture, that, I hope, if attended to, will contribute to public utility. The board of agriculture will be a national expence, the nation, therefore, has a right to call on them to give an account of their operations; to know what has been done worthy of such an institution, and the characters of which it is composed; and likewise to know what has not been done. A general bill for the inclosure of commons has not been procured; the abolition of tythes, the CURSE of the country, has not been attempted; premiums for the best crops of different kinds of corn in every parish have not been proposed; nor for the best breed of horses, bulls, heifers, rams, ewes, &c. &c. I am afraid, and many fear, lest this board should be, like many other boards, a name, without any consequent good—*vox et præterea nihil*—an establishment for apostate patriots, and a quietus for noisy opponents to unpopular ministers. To make an agricultural establishment complete, it ought to be constituted so as to receive a knowledge of the nature of lands, and the present mode of agriculture throughout the kingdom. The county reports are local, and shamefully deficient, and, in general, unworthy the board of agriculture, and the expence attending them. What benefit has resulted from them? A board of agriculture should be established in London, as a centre. County meetings of agriculture should be established, under the general meeting; then parish meetings appointed, to give the state of husbandry, and improvements made, to the county meetings; and the county meetings, by deputies, to send their reports,

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and annually give in the state of agriculture to the general meeting held in London, or wherever appointed to be held: and from London, as the centre, every information should be sent back into the country, for the instruction of every subordinate society. This, sir, is my idea of a board of agriculture, upon the broad basis of public utility.

Yealand, near Lancaster,
Sept. 24, 1796.

J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the Englishmen who have of late years repaired to Asia, many have dedicated their lives to literary and scientific pursuits. Some, like the amiable and accomplished Sir W. Jones, after attaining a considerable proficiency in the Oriental languages, have extended the boundaries of human knowledge, and darted a gleam of light on the infancy of nations, and the early and interesting, but hitherto obscure, history of the world itself. Others, by the introduction of foreign productions, and the improvement of old, or establishment of new manufactures, at least afford the inhabitants some small indemnification for the oppressions they have experienced from the mercantile conquerors, who subjugated their country, and monopolised their wealth.

The late Sir A. Campbell, who had been some time lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, by the introduction of the *Guinea-grass* from that island, spread fertility around Madras, and afforded a refreshing verdure to lands formerly disgusting to the eye, and usually scorched into barrenness during great part of the year.

In the Baramahl, and, indeed, throughout many parts of Asia, the *sugar-cane* of the West Indies is cultivated with great success (an inferior kind had been long familiar) and the ryots are enabled to manufacture its produce at an expence infinitely smaller than that attendant on the blood-stained labours of African slaves.

The *Mauritius cotton*, lately introduced from the French island of the same name, is deemed far superior to the indigenous shrub; and from repeated trials of the indigo plant, it is to be hoped, that it will afford a dye equal to that of South Carolina.

The *baglard cedar*, now cultivated to considerable extent, is considered as excellent fodder for cattle, and the *Cana paper mulberry* for the nourishment of the silk-worm. The company's plantation, under the management of Mr. Blackadder, at Pennaiwaddy, has not, indeed, been attended with all the success that might have been expected; but, on the other hand, the white and yellow monthly silk-worm has been reared in such plenty, at Samulcottah, and Masulipatam, as to hold out the most rational prospect of ultimate advantage. It must not here be omitted, that the *sonba* has offered a reward of 20,000 rupees to the first person who manufactures a skin of silk in his dominions. Indeed, many of the natives of *bigh cast*, laying aside their ancient prejudices, begin to study our policy, encourage our manufactures, and even converse and write in our language, as may be seen by the letters of Mobarik à Dowla Cuttub Mulk, son of Hassan Ally Cuttub à Dowla, late nabob of the Circars; and the learned Teroverchudoo Mootiah Moodellier, of Nellore.

But the cochineal insect, lately brought to Madras by a Brazil ship, and which breeds on the nopal, or prickly pear, promises to be one of the most valuable presents that part of Asia could have possibly received. Raynal, and the French Encyclopedists, contend, that it produces only once in two months in the Spanish colonies, while it is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that it propagates here once in every twenty-two, or twenty-four days. As this new and interesting branch of commerce has been entrusted by the company to James Anderson, M.D. and A.M. physician-general to the presidency, I beg leave to transmit you a copy of his letter, on this subject, to the governor and council; and also another letter to sir J. Sinclair, which will throw a considerable degree of light on the agriculture and economy of Asia.

To the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

IT with the greatest pleasure I now forward pieces of kerseymere cloth, and flannel, dyed with the cochineal reared here, which in brightness and colour equal the best scarlets; and having thus established the goodness of the dye, I have also much pleasure in acquainting your lordship, that in comparing

paring it with the Granafina, I have had similar success, in finding that it has more colouring matter than the Sylvester cochineal, imported into Europe from Mexico, is said to possess.

What I first stated as its value, was from the only book I had at the time that spoke to that point, Thierry de Menonville; but being anxious to ascertain this by experiment, I since learned, from the latest publication here on dying, that four times the quantity of Sylvester to that of Granafina was required; the flannel was dyed in this proportion, but a part of the colouring matter remained in the water.

That our cochineal is much more valuable, the accompanying specimens will show: No. 1 being dyed with the best Granafina to be purchased here, and for which I paid one pagoda an ounce, and No. 2, dyed with that produced here, equal in quantity to three times that of the other—in every other respect the same additions made, similar vessels used, and equal time in the process. No. 2, both in colour and brightness, is superior to No. 1, and when the greater specific gravity of our cochineal is also taken into account, not having had time to be equally dry with the other, and that the attention I would now use for the preparation of the insect, and separation of their coverings, &c. had not been paid, there can be little difficulty in saying, from the experiments I have made, that it is at half the value of the Granafina, and that superior durability of colour may make it only one third less, the price that Thierry de Menonville asserts it always bears in Mexico, and which I am also told is its value in Europe.

In my first letter to your lordship, I recommended that the insects should be killed in boiling water, but this I have found improper for two reasons; first, that a great deal of colouring matter is lost; and, secondly, that the coverings of the insects, from being wetted, cannot afterwards be separated. I next tried suspension in steam, and exposure to heat in an oven; but had the same reason for disapproving of the steam, that the coverings were wetted; and in regard to the oven, the heat required was very apt to burn those at the bottom of the vessel, or nearest the fire; but all objections I soon after found obviated, by putting them in an earthen vessel, placed over another in which water is boiled, with the precaution of having a sheet of paper, or piece of cloth, under the insect; as the greatest

heat the boiling water could give; caused no detriment nor any danger in continuing it as long and as often as might be found necessary.

As the insects became shrivelled and hard, I rubbed them gently between my hands, so as to detach the coverings, and having them winnowed, as the natives do their rice, to separate the husk, all impurities were got rid of. The specimen which I have now the honour of enclosing, was treated in this manner, and is of the best quality I have been able to produce; it is rather small in quantity, from my having had a great deal powdered for the experiments I have for these several days past been making for the dye, which I shall endeavour to make up for, as soon as the ground dries, and the nopal plants get better rooted.

In my last, I promised your lordship an account of the best manner of what is called sowing them; and the simplest and easiest I have found best, viz. taking the thorn of the plant, and fixing thereby the largest females, by means of their covering, without injuring or wounding them, to the leaves of the plants, in the least exposed situations, and in number according to the luxuriance of the plants; little attention, farther than fences, and no pandalls are requisite; and they have increased, even after the exposure to the late violent storm of the 29th ult. of wind and rain. The difficulty I have, is to clear the plants entirely of them, that they have once multiplied on, which is absolutely necessary after every generation, or at farthest every second, to preserve the plants, and give them time to recruit. For this purpose, after picking off all the insects, I am obliged to have every part of the plants washed with wet rags, tied to the end of sticks, and to examine them eight or ten days afterwards, lest any young insect may have escaped; and in this way plantations once established, may answer for a long time, (one third or fourth only having insects at the same period) that would otherwise soon be destroyed.

Having had letters from gentlemen, on first receiving the insect, that I had not been sufficiently explicit in distinguishing the male and female, it may be proper to observe, the male is a small fly, that flutters about for a few days, afterwards dies, and is generally blown off the plant, while the female remains fixed, from a day or two after her first appearance, to the time she is picked off,

or allowed to remain for the issue of the young; after which she also dies; and can at no time be detached, without death being the result. It is this that makes it of such consequence, when a plant is to be sown, to take the largest females, on the first appearance of young.

I have thus, my lord, stated, I hope, sufficient to shew that this insect is valuable, easily reared, and worthy of every encouragement to bring it into general culture. I am, my lord, &c.

ANDREW BERRY,
Superintendent of the Hon.

Fort St. George,
Dec 8, 1795.

Company's Nopahy.

*To Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. President
of the Board of Agriculture, London.*

HAVING distributed some hundred copies of your queries, about the middle of last month, I was in hopes that answers might have followed; but no answers appearing from any quarter, and the packet by the ship Mary being to close this evening, I have written what occurred on the instant, and enclose it for your satisfaction, till such time as you may be informed by higher, and, perhaps, better authority, as you know that my opportunities in this way must be very limited.

Fort St. George, JAMES ANDERSON.
Oct 25, 1795

*Answers to some Queries of the Board of
Agriculture.*

Answer 1.—A stiff clay; but in different parts of the country there are all sorts of soils.

2. The occupied lands in the country are by villages, which are small communities.

3. The land is employed by the villages in both pasture and husbandry, in the proportion generally that appears in the Cowle of the Maghan of Pooroor, the present population being only equal to the cultivation of two thirds of the land that was under crop in 1780.

4. No grasses are cultivated. The stock is chiefly buffaloes, and a small breed of cattle for the plough; some hairy sheep, and goats, all of which may be greatly improved, by better breeds from other countries.

5. All the rice grounds are watered, which is the most valuable crop, and, as far as the population and stock extend, these are therefore cultivated; but it

will appear from survey, that much may yet be done, in farther watering the country.

6. In the watered lands rice, in the higher lands what are called dry grains, of which *bolcus*, *sorghum*, *cynosurus*, *corocanus*, *setumum*, and various kinds of *pba-seoli*, and *dolichis* are the principal.

7. A rotation of crops is unnecessary, as the lands here are never exhausted, as in Europe; but I do not know that green crops, such as turnips or clover, have ever been cultivated for feeding cattle.

8. Fallowing, and frequent ploughings are esteemed of great use, and universally practised, as soon as the earth is a little softened by rain.

9. The mixture of soils, such as sand with clay, or clay on sandy soils, is, perhaps, the greatest improvement; and the country people are acquainted with the use of mud, that settles in the bottom of tanks, on their light soils, but neglect the dung-hills, made by the litter of their cattle, and the ashes of their fires.

10. A plough of the most simple construction is used, where one man both holds and drives; the harrow is a branch of the nearest tree, or a bundle of brushwood.

11. Oxen and buffaloes only are used; no horses are employed in agriculture.

12. The setting in of the rains in October, is the time of transplanting the great crop of rice from seed-beds, which is reaped in January or February.

13. The land is open field.

14. No experiments have been made, but in all the dry grain countries, there can be no doubt but enclosures would prove highly advantageous.

15 and 16. Answered by the foregoing.

17. The waste lands are common fields of the village, in the records of which they are so specified, and in the neighbourhood of which they are situated.

18. Extensive tracts over-run with shrubs, the site of villages depopulated by the war of 1780, are only inhabited by wild beasts.

19. Where water and labourers can be found, the waste lands are capable of the same productions as other lands, which might in general be effected by the establishment of hereditary property in the lands, to individuals.

20. Three fanams for a man, and two for a woman, by the day, which may be understood in Europe, by reckoning a shilling five fanams: piece-work is chiefly practised with tank diggers, where

where the price depends on the distance to which the earth is removed.

Gardeners here come to labour at seven in the morning, go to dinner at twelve, return at three o'clock in the afternoon, and go home at sun set.

21. Improvement here is to flood the land, so as to render it fit for rearing rice, which is esteemed the most valuable crop.

22. There is nothing similar to the bent and heath of muir land here, to be paired and burned: but in clearing land for cultivation, the underwood and branches of trees being burned on the ground, afford a rich and valuable manure of vegetable alkali, which more than any other manure promotes vegetation.

23. Those parts of the country that have been depopulated by war or famine, are over-run with shrubs, chiefly of the *genus nympha*, and the great use made by the natives of the bark of trees for medicinal purposes, destroys most of the timber trees, by barking them.

24. The price of provisions is perfectly arbitrary.

25. The roads are tolerable in the dry season; but as there are few made roads, in the wet season they are difficult and dangerous.

26. The natives in general dwell in houses of clay, the dampness and lowness of which, renders them very unwholesome abodes in the wet season.

27. There is the copy of a lease, for promoting a new manufacture, in my last publication.

28. Manufactures and commerce must ever be favourable to agriculture, in all countries.

29. It would require a dissertation to answer this question.

30. There are no societies amongst the natives, independant of sacred shows, and pursuits of amusement.

31. The people are acute and intelligent, as may be expected in a pure air and warm climate, where immemorial usage has established a very simple diet.

32. Let the husbandman reap the fruits of his labour, and every suggestion of improvement will be attended to in this, as in the most cultivated state of society any where else.

33. Sheep die in my garden (where the soil is clay) during the rains; and in case the liver is let fall on the ground, it breaks like a mass of clotted blood; whereas in the up-land gravelly ground they keep healthy all the year.

34. Chiefly kali, and plants impregnated with mineral alkali.

35. No means have been used, as these lands are flooded in the wet season, the sheep are necessarily on the higher grounds.

36. See answer 34.

37. These are waste lands, excepting where they are employed for making salt, in the dry season, which is effected by baling brackish water, from the mouths of rivulets, to evaporate and crystalize.

38. The greatest obstacle to improvement, is the monied interest being in the line of renters, and dependants of revenue officers, whose authority enables them to lend money, at a very high interest, to the ryot, and to oblige him to give them the crop, at the lowest rate of the season; which is kept up for months, and afterwards sold at a high price; whereby an artificial scarcity is in general produced, and frequently no grain allowed to be sold till what has thus been mortgaged is disposed of; and thus the ryot is deprived of the advantage of his labour, and all incitement to industry checked. To remedy so great an evil may be difficult; but surely the ryot should be supported in the means of cultivation, and the rents not demanded till the crop is realized.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN common life, when a stranger enters a large circle, and pronounces a compliment to one man or woman present, at the expence of all the rest, it is thought but a very bungling sort of politeness; and the person complimented will be, perhaps, the most pained person in the room.

This reflection arose from reading in your last Number a note dated from Bristol, *seeming* to correct an error of fancy in a monody on Chatterton, written by Mr. Coleridge, but *really* only to tell the vast circle, the world, that no one else had written a monody "worthy of the subject."

Perhaps, the public will be far from joining issue in this matter with B. from Bristol. It is *possible*, that there is not another man to be found, who will think as he seems to think.

There were, at least, two monodies written on CHATTERTON, superior to the poem in question, in the three great requisites of FEELING, DESCRIPTION, and

and HARMONY; and these were written by two of the best poets this century has given birth to.

Bath, Oct. 10.

CRITO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GLOVER was on a visit at Stowe, when he wrote his celebrated ballad of Admiral Hosier's Ghost, perhaps the most spirited of all his productions. The idea occurred to him during the night; he rose early, and went into the garden to compose. In the heat of composition, he got into the tulip bed: unfortunately, he had a stick in his hand, and, with a true poetical furor, hewed down the tulips. Lady Temple was particularly fond of tulips; and some of the company, who had seen Glover flashing around him, and suspected how his mind was occupied, asked him, at breakfast, how he could think of destroying lady Temple's favourite flowers? The poet, perfectly unconscious of what he had done, pleaded not guilty. There were, however, witnesses enough to convict him. He acknowledged that he had been composing in the garden, and excused himself by repeating the ballad.

Glover was partial to the Athenaid; it was the child of his age. He used to say, it was better than Leonida; and sometimes would boast that it was longer than the Iliad.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks which I made, in the Fourth Number of your Magazine, relative to the intellectual talents of women, I was led to make by a question proposed in your preceding Number, "Whether literary and scientific pursuits were suited to the female character?" I was certainly not induced to make those remarks, by any prejudice against the ladies, to whom I am very sufficiently attached, and whose understandings I wish to see much better cultivated, than they generally are: but the fact is, I have too much kindness for the fair sex, to be desirous of flattering, or of deceiving them; which would only tend to render them less excellent, and less amiable.

Your female correspondent, who, in your Sixth Number, has made some objections to my observations, remarks, that what I have said, seems to imply, that the right of women to the enjoyment of

intellectual pleasures, "is to be subject to some limitations:" but not a single sentence that I have written, is justifiable to such an interpretation; and I particularly expressed my wishes, that "the intellectual powers of women might be more diligently, and more generally cultivated."

Your correspondent speaks of an enquiry concerning the intellectual abilities of women, as "petty and unphilosophical"—"frivolous and uninteresting;" but to me it appears, that such an enquiry is entitled to none of those epithets.—Women are of so much importance in human society, that an enquiry respecting their talents, cannot be unphilosophical, frivolous, or uninteresting.

Your female correspondent complains of it, as a grievance, that "one half of the human species, on a self-erected throne, should prescribe bounds to, and impose intellectual fetters on, the other half; and dictate to them to what purposes they are to apply, and how far they are to be allowed to exercise, their common faculties." I certainly disapprove of all restrictions of this kind; and I know of no law of this country, which prohibits any woman from prosecuting any branch of literature or science to which she may be inclined. Situation and circumstances may certainly prevent this; and it may not be convenient for a woman to be employed in literary or scientific pursuits, when she should be nursing her children, or attending to the domestic concerns of her family. But there are great numbers of women in this country, of easy fortunes, and of much leisure, who may have ready access to books, and to every species of instruction that they wish for; and yet I do not hear that many of these are much engaged in the pursuits of literature or of science.

In my former letter, I proposed it, as a kind of interrogation, "Whether the works of all the female authors who ever existed, taken collectively, were equal in value to the works of Shakspeare, an uneducated man?" I am now inclined to speak affirmatively, and to give it as my opinion, that the loss of the works of all the female authors who ever existed, would not be so great a loss to the literary world, as the loss of the works of Shakspeare. But your correspondent asks, whether the superiority "of a whole species is to be deduced from the example of a few individuals, formed by extraordinary circumstances?"

To

To this I answer, that the superiority of the intellectual abilities of men, appears to be decided, by the experience of all ages, and all nations. In all the different ages and countries of the world, no woman has appeared, of whom we have any account, who has manifested abilities equal to those which have been exhibited by many men. I conceive that the disadvantages under which women labour, in point of education, will not satisfactorily, or rationally, account for this unvaried superiority on the part of the men, taken collectively. What has induced the great Author of nature to cause the intellectual powers of women to be inferior to those of men, it may not be easy for us to determine. Such ideas, however, may be formed of the reason of this, as may not be wholly unsatisfactory. The supreme Being appears to have given such powers to his creatures as were suited to the different situations in which they were to be placed: and such talents as those which were possessed by Bacon, and by Newton, would probably not qualify a woman the better for nursing children, or for discharging the proper duties of a mother or a wife.

Your female correspondent says, "we will allow, that, upon the **AGGREGATE**, from a **FAIR CALCULATION**, the balance of intellectual attainment would, **PROBABLY**, be found on the side of the men." When the literary and scientific productions of men and women, taken collectively, are compared, this seems much such a candid acknowledgement as it would be if a comparison were made, as to size, between one of the common houses in St. Paul's church-yard and the cathedral; and a man, on such an occasion, were to say, "I am inclined to believe, and think it **PROBABLE**, that, upon a **FAIR ADMEASUREMENT**, that house would be found not to be quite so large as St. Paul's cathedral." Your correspondent has mentioned the names of several celebrated women, who have distinguished themselves at different periods; but not one of these will admit of any comparison with many men who might be enumerated. Among others, she has mentioned queen Elizabeth. That princess was cotemporary with William Shakspeare, and with Francis Bacon; and she had much more instruction in literature than ever Shakspeare had; but I consider her as a mere child in understanding, compared either with Shakspeare or with Bacon.

Men, under extreme disadvantages for the want of education, have attained to degrees of eminence in literature and in science, never attained by women in similar circumstances. It is, therefore, rational to conclude, from invariable experience, that the intellectual powers of women are inferior to those of men. At the same time, I am so far from wishing any restraints to be laid on female genius, that I should be desirous of promoting every rational scheme for the improvement of their education, and for enabling them to cultivate their talents in the most advantageous manner.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NOW proceed to perform the promise I made, of presenting the public with farther particulars relative to the poetry of Spain and Portugal.

Towards the close of the fifteenth century, was born Mosen Juan Boscan Almogavar, the reformer of Spanish poetry; and, in the year 1503, his more celebrated assistant and friend Garcilaso de la Vega. Boscan was tutor to the great duke of Alva: "the heroic virtues that adorned the mind of the pupil prove with what diligence and success the tutor performed his duty;" so says one of his biographers. Let not the reader detest the poet Boscan because he had the misfortune to educate the detestable duke of Alva! Alexander had listened to the lessons of Aristotle, and the son of Antoninus must have heard the precepts of his father; but no culture can render the night-shade innocent.

Before this period, the poetry of Spain was harsh and barbarous; some of their old ballads, indeed, possess that simplicity which is superior to all art, and which no art can bestow; there is, however, in the art of versification something which, though it may fail to charm us, will at least prevent us from being disgusted; how would the insipidity of Addison's poems have been received, had they been dressed in the rhymes of Dr. Donne?

Boscan himself tells us, in his dedication to the duchess de Soma, that it was by the advice of Andres Nabagero, the Venetian ambassador, that he introduced Italian metres and Italian taste into the Castilian poetry. "We were conversing together at Grenada (says he) upon literary subjects, and particularly upon the

the difference of languages, when he observed to me, that in the Castilian tongue we had never attempted sonnets, and other kinds of composition used by the best authors of Italy; and he not only said this to me, but urged me to set the example. A few days afterwards, I departed for my home, and musing upon many things during the long and solitary journey, frequently thought upon what Nabagero had advised: and thus I began to attempt this kind of verse. At first I found some difficulty, because it is very complex (*muy complicado*) and has many peculiarities different from our own: afterwards, from the partiality we naturally feel towards our own productions, I thought that I had succeeded well, and gradually grew warm and eager in the pursuit. This, however, would not have been sufficient to stimulate me to proceed, had not Garcilaso encouraged me, whose judgment, not only in my opinion, but in that of the whole world, is esteemed as a certain rule."

This innovation, like all other improvements, was not introduced without opposition. Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, the celebrated marquis of Santillana, had made use of the Italian metres many years before. Don Diego de Mendoza, of the same noble house, had the honour of co-operating with Boscán and Garcilaso in a more successful attempt; though such is the caprice of Fame, that he is better known in England as the author of *Lazarillo de Tormes*, than as the historian, the poet, and one of the reformers of his country's literature: to the disgrace of mankind, whatever work is lively and loose, will certainly be popular. The fame of Garcilaso has eclipsed that of his assistants, and he is to this day esteemed the best of the Spanish poets; yet the little volume of Garcilaso's productions is more distinguished by melody of versification than sublimity of thought. The volume consists of 184 pages, of which 110 are taken up by three eclogues! In the present era of taste, no poet possessed of common sense would ever *compose* a pastoral, and none but a Spanish or Portuguese poet would ever have extended one to upwards of seventeen hundred lines!

All persons of unvitiated tastes love the country; descriptions of rural scenery, and images drawn from rural life, never weary us; but a shepherd, and a crook, and a pipe, is quite as unnatural as one of the carnal giants of romance, and infinitely less agreeable as a com-

panion by the fire-side. The Spanish Parnassus is very much infested by these gentry, and they are equally troublesome on the Portuguese side of the mountain. Yet, if the following defence of shepherds be not convincing, it is at least curious and amusing. It is prefixed to the Eclogues of Francisco Rodriguez Lobo.

"Nature has hidden in rough shells, at the bottom of the sea, those pearls to which man has affixed such value; she has hidden that gold with which our souls are fettered, in the bowels of the earth, amid barbarous nations, and in distant countries: she has guarded the sea with rocks, and sown it with dangers, to place boundaries to our desires, and lengthen the period of our lives: but Evil, to deprive us of our tranquillity, laid open these secrets, and hid from us the true knowledge where real tranquillity is to be found. Then did this malignant spirit disfigure the shepherds with coarse vile garments, and represent their life of contentment as a life of mean and despicable labour; and by these magical delusions were we taught to despise the only treasure which the earth affords to render the mind happy: but when this fascination is removed, and we see things clearly, how much more beautiful appear the various colours with which the fields are apparelled, and the trees, and the sun, and the horizon beautiful when he sets, than all the deceitful trappings of Vanity! How much more delightful to our ears is the song of innocent birds, than the sound of flattering tongues, that endeavour to entrap our reason! Is not the rock that hangs over the stream, in whose caverns the birds dwell, and under whose shade the fishes sport, more to be admired than the sumptuous and superb edifice, that cannot so well resist the force of the tempest, or the secret sap of time? Where can life pass more delightfully or more tranquilly than among the flocks and herds? How much more secure is the enjoyment of these than the hopes of the court, and the deceits of the city! And if we have so often sighed for that happy age of gold, it is for this advantage, exceeding all others, that men lived then like shepherds, and followed their flocks, and cultivated the earth: and this truth is clearly proved; for the first man whom God created held this office, and the title which God gave him, was that of lord of the animal world; and Abel, the first martyr, in whom the church began, and the other children of Adam, tended their flocks: so likewise did Abraham

and

and Isaac, and Jacob with his beloved Rachel, and Esau; Joseph and his brethren were shepherds, as they confessed to Pharaoh. Moses and Zipporah, Saul and David, kings of Israel, and Mesa, king of Moab, had executed this honourable office; and king Cyrus had exercised it among the ancient Persians. Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, with Faustulus, who educated them, kept sheep; and among those valiant Romans, the fame of whose exploits has echoed over the world, we read of many whose names discover their origin, such as the Vituli, the Vitellii, the Porcii, the Capri, the Tauri, and the Bubulci. Many persons have risen to the highest dignities, from the pastoral state: Giges, king of Lydia; Sophy, king of the Turks; Primislaus, king of Bohemia; Tamerlane, emperor of the Scythians; Justin, emperor of the Romans; Viriatus, captain of the Portuguese; and Sixtus the first, the Roman pontiff: and, in truth, what is the life of a shepherd, but the similitude of empire? but a system of government, with moderation and mildness? For what can be more similar to the government of a kingdom than the management of a flock? To defend them from wild beasts, to secure them from robbers, to guide them to good pastures, cool shades, and clear waters; to threaten them with his voice, to chastise with the crook those who stray; to amuse them with the pipe and with the song, to cure them with herbs when they are sick; to be clothed with their wool, to feed upon their milk, and thus to pass peaceably through life? Among the vain deities whom the blinded Gentiles worshipped, Apollo, Mercury, Daphne, and Pan, and Proteus, and Paris, and Polyphemus, were shepherds; and the true God whom we serve, is frequently styled a shepherd, in the holy Scriptures; so ancient and so honourable is the pastoral life, which the avarice of men has now made despicable!

"Much knowledge is certainly necessary for a shepherd; an acquaintance with the nature of soils and pastures, the virtues of herbs, the changes of weather, the movements of the heavenly bodies, the effects of the sun, and the qualities of animals; and this life, though the most quiet, produces in its employments all things necessary for our subsistence: wool, milk, skins, the flesh of animals, herbs, grain, fruit. What life, then, can be more delightful than the pastoral life?

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or what prejudice can be greater than that which denies this truth?

"What style can be more conformable to reason, or less vitiated, than the simple style of the shepherd? and therefore is it that the ancient writers have delivered their precepts in the pastoral language, as being most pure and natural. Under this allegory, Solomon veiled the mysteries of our faith, in his Songs to his beloved; instructing us, by his lofty theme, and by a strain of poetry as sublime in itself, as it is humble in its similitude; which example alone would be sufficient, with the men of this age, to dignify pastoral productions. In this style the Greeks and Romans, and the Italians, the Spaniards, and our Portuguese, have written works, many in number, and rare in quality; marvellous works, to enumerate which would be another new undertaking! Therefore, curious reader, I present to you the manners and language of shepherds, as the true doctrine of wisdom. I do not give you gilded pills of poison, nor offer to you flowers that conceal a viper; instead of these you have pearls in the shell, and plain honesty instead of polished falsehood."

So curiously has this ingenious Portuguese defended pastoral poetry! But though we may agree with him that the life he describes is the most natural and most honourable state of man, we shall be very far from acknowledging, that either his eclogues, or those of any other poet, fairly represent it.

Garcilaso de la Vega, in the most enormous of his eclogues, has introduced almost action enough for a drama. Albanio opens it, with a soliloquy of lamentations, and then he falls asleep. Salicio then enters, singing a translation of Horace's favourite ode, "*Beatus ille qui procul negotiis*," of which there are above twenty versions in the Spanish language. In the middle of it, he stops short, on seeing a man sleeping, dilates upon the excellence of sleep; and then, recognizing Albanio, informs the reader, that he knows him, that he was once very happy, and is now very miserable; but that he had not yet learned the cause. Albanio now talks in his sleep, and Salicio interrupts and wakes him. He now requests him to relate his history, and Albanio tells a very long story of his being the intimate friend of a young female relation, with whom he used to hunt; how he one day told his love; she left him,

him, and he is dying with despair. After they are gone out, Camilla enters, and lies down by a fountain to take her *siesta*—her evening's nap. Albanio finds her, and seizes her, but releases her on her solemn promise to remain and hear him, which she, as soon as released, breaks, and runs away, and Albanio runs mad. Salicio now enters, with Nemoroso: Nemoroso tells a long story about a magician, which is a panegyric upon the family of Alva; and the eclogue concludes with their resolution to get Albanio cured by this magician.

In this very ill-planned poem, Garcilaso has perpetuated his friendship for Boscan, and perhaps no lines in the poem can be perused with more pleasure than these, in which he bears testimony to the virtues of his friend:

“ Then, hand in hand,
A youth approach'd, with Phœbus; in his face
The skilful eye might read benevolence
And wisdom; he was perfected in all
The lore and various arts of courtesy
That humanize mankind: the graceful port,
And the fair front of open manliness,
Discover'd Boscan; and that fire illumin'd
His generous face that animates his song,
With never-fading splendour there to shine.

Garcilaso has, in his second eclogue, introduced a Moorish metre, which has been seldom imitated, and, indeed, which did not deserve to be imitated at all: it is making the middle of the second line rhyme to the end of the first: the middle of the third to the end of the second, &c. Sir Philip Sidney, who was always trying experiments in versification, and making innovations instead of improvements, has left us some specimens of this:

Thy safety sure is wrapped in *destruction*,
For that *construction* thine own words do bear;
A man to *fear* a woman's moodie eye
Makes reason *lie* a slave to servile *sense*,
A weak *defence*, where weakness is thy *force*;
So is *remorse* in folly dearly bought.

This novelty, however, is to the eye and not to the ear; it is only rhyming regularly in short and irregular lines. A peculiarity similar to this, though infinitely superior, is much used by the Welsh poets; and the Welsh bard, Edward Williams, has given a very happy specimen in English:

Retir'd amongst our native *hills*,
And far from *ills* of greatness,
We live, delighted with our *lot*,
And trim our *cot* with neatness.

We wisdom seek and calm *content*,
They both *frequent* our dwelling;
From these a deathless comfort *spring*,
The joys of *kings* excelling.

In this the objection to the Moorish metre is removed, by the alternation of a regular rhyme.

Both Boscan and Garcilaso possessed more learning than taste, and more taste than genius. Their poems, particularly those of the latter, are full of imitations from the ancients; they seldom disgust the reader by bombast, but they never elevate his mind by the sublime. There is more prettiness in Boscan, more tenderness in Garcilaso. The following little piece of Boscan is not unhappy, and by the many imitations of it, it appears to have been a favourite conceit:

TO A MIRROR.

Since still my passion-pleading strains
Have fail'd her heart to move,
Show, Mirror! to that lovely maid,
The charms that make me love.
Reflect on her the thrilling beam
Of magic from her eye,
So, like Narcissus, she shall gaze,
And, self-enamour'd, die.

The sonnets of Garcilaso are the most interesting of his works: there are some as beautiful, but none superior, to the following:

As when the mother, weak in tenderness,
Hears her sick child with prayer and tears
implore
Some seeming good, that makes his pain the
less,
Yet, with short ease! the future evil more;
Even as her fondness yields to his vain will
She hastes to gratify her sickly son—
Anticipating then the coming ill,
Sadly she sits, and weeps what she has done.
Thus have I pamper'd my distemper'd mind;
And yielded thus to fancy's wayward mood,
Poor dupe of Fancy! self-condemn'd to find
The future anguish in the present good.—
Thus do I waste a wretched life away,
And nightly weep the errors of the day!

Boscan paraphrased the Hero and Leander of Musæus, of course he injured it; for to paraphrase is to dilate, and to dilate, to weaken. He survived his friend. Garcilaso (who was killed in battle) but a few years: they both died young; but their celebrity will always last; for though Spain may hereafter produce better poets, the glory of reforming the national poetry must still remain.

T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING that you have begun to accommodate your readers with musical critiques, on a new plan; and not doubting but the improved style in which they are executed, will attract your musical readers, and excite their attention to any observations which you shall think proper to offer to their perusal, on the science of harmony or its professors; I here transmit to you some remarks on the life, genius, and character, of the late Dr. Arne.

Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne was born May 28, 1710, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Arne, upholsterer, in King-street, Covent-garden, the person supposed to be depicted by Mr. Addison, in his well-known character of the Politician, in No. 155 and 160 of the *Tatler*. Mr. Thomas Arne designed his son for the law, and put him, at an early period of life, to the study of that profession; but the volatile temper and elegant cast of genius, which soon began to develop themselves in the young student, were ill fitted to the dry application necessary to legal proficiency and advancement; and he quitted the science selected for him by his father, and chose one more congenial to his taste and disposition. His new course of study commenced privately. He procured himself a violin, and, unaided by any tutor, made, in a short time, so considerable a progress on that instrument, that he was qualified to acquit himself in a band: and nothing could exceed the surprize of his father, when, being one amongst the audience at a respectable concert, he discovered his son flourishing in the orchestra as one of the principal performers. Coke on Littleton did not so easily yield to Handel and Corelli in the father's judgment as in the son's, and he was at first much irritated at a circumstance which seemed to counteract the golden views he had entertained for him; but the young musician devised such satisfactory arguments for his conduct, that his father at length consented to his relinquishing the study of the law, and the harmony of the orchestra superseded the dissonance of the courts.

Mr. Arne now placed himself under the tuition of Mr. Festin, an excellent performer on the violin, and attended to his chosen profession with such assiduous application, that he soon rivalled the abilities of his master. The peculiar

style of his execution, which indicated his transcendent taste and genius, recommended him to the notice and favour of Farinelli, Senesino, Geminiani, and the other great Italian musicians of that time; and through their friendship he obtained the freedom of the King's Theatre, where, by a constant attendance, and an acuteness of observation, he added to his own rich and prolific conception, all the elegancies and beauties for which the music of Italy is distinguished. The first regular engagement into which our young musical genius entered as a public performer, was that of leader of the band at the theatre royal Drury-lane. In this situation he was distinguished for several years, and the excellence of his performance would have procured a long life to his name, even had he never exerted his rare talents as a composer.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Arne composed the opera of *Rosamond*, which, though a charming production, had not its merited success; but he was too confident of the powers with which nature and study had furnished him, to be in any degree discouraged, and he soon after set to music the masque of *Alfred*, at the instance of the then Prince of Wales, his present Majesty's father, which was represented on the 1st of August, 1740, in the gardens of Clifden, in commemoration of the accession of George the First, and in honour of the birthday of the Princess of Brunswick; at which performance the prince and princess of Wales, with their whole court, were present. This composition did its author considerable credit, but it was his next production which fixed the basis of his professional fame. The music of the masque of *Comus* is as inimitable as the poetry, and will serve to unite the names of Milton and Arne so long as harmony is cultivated. To these pieces succeeded the opera of *Eliza*, the opera of *Artaxerxes*, the masque of *Britannia*, the oratorio of the *Death of Abel*, *Judith*, and *Beauty and Virtue*; the musical entertainment of *Thomas and Sally*, the *Prince of the Fairies*, the songs in *As You Like It*, the *Merchant of Venice*, the *Arcadian Nuptials*, *King Arthur*, the *Guardian Outwitted*, and the *Rose*, besides a set of harpsichord concertos, innumerable cantatas, songs, catches, and glees, and the two great productions with which he closed his ingenious labours, *Caractacus* and *Elfrida*.

The degree of Doctor of Music was conferred

conferred on our author by the University of Oxford, July 6, 1759; on which occasion he composed an admission ode. In the 26th year of his age, he married Miss Cecilia Young, a pupil of Gemini-ani, and a favourite singer of those times. After having refined his taste, he placed himself under the instruction of the learned Dr. Pepusch, and acquired, with astonishing celerity, that profound science which his works occasionally display. And by the united aid of this science, and the gift of genius, he became the first musician who placed our claim to harmonic excellence on a level with that of the Italians.

Dr. Arne died the 5th of March, 1778, aged 68, of a spasm on his lungs; retaining his faculties to the last moment of his existence. With respect to his religion, he had originally been instructed in the principles of the Romish church; these, however, he had for many years wholly neglected; and, if we may allow ourselves to judge from his unrestrained mode of life, did not substitute any better. However, in his last stage, the dormant seeds of early maxims and prejudices revived in his bosom, and the fond delusion of that religion on which he had once been taught to rest, now returned; and a priest was called in, by whom he was awed into repentance, and the sins of a whole life, not remarkable for its moral purity, wholly forgiven; and so entirely was he satisfied with the holy father's pardon, and so assured of eternal happiness, that the last moments of his life were cheered by an hallelujah, sung by himself.

Dr. Arne was naturally fond of pleasurable ease; and gaiety and revelry occupied most of the leisure hours of his life; hence, notwithstanding the number and excellence of his publications, he died almost without property. The peculiarity of his genius was an almost constant command of sweetness and originality of melody. The feature of nature is prominent in all his airs; never affected, never pedantic, never vacant, they are as remarkable for the justness of their expression, as for their beautiful simplicity.

X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH there are some very respectable and learned men in this country, who sincerely wish that KANT'S

works were translated, and their pretensions fully examined, yet there are others, equally respectable and learned, who think we need not be in any hurry either to translate or discuss them, because they conceive they have discovered many things which sufficiently evince their futility. "For (say they) if he be so great a philosopher as his advocates pretend, why are his writings disfigured by so many strange and unintelligible terms, as to require a new dictionary in order to be understood? Is not this a circumstance of ill omen? Does it not betray want of judgment? And how can we suppose an author, who is involved in such obscurity, qualified to enlighten the world?"

However, from an intimate acquaintance with KANT'S writings, I can safely assert, first, that he has coined no new words; that, within the compass of his philosophy, only about thirty terms occur, which do indeed sound somewhat strangely; but it is to those only who are unacquainted with the metaphysical works of modern times: secondly, that those terms were the only proper ones that could be found to express the ideas which have been annexed to them, and that those persons in Germany who have censured them, have not been able to propose better: thirdly, that these terms have been clearly explained by KANT, in their proper places; and that those who complain that they do not understand them, either have not read KANT'S works as is often the case, or have not read them throughout, or not in their proper order, or without due attention. But after all, if a new dictionary, to explain these strange terms, should still appear necessary, it will not, at the worst, occupy two octavo volumes, nor indeed even one, but only the small space of an octavo page.

"But how then can it happen," ask those antagonists of KANT, "that he is difficult to be understood? for so he most certainly is, even according to the confession of his most zealous partizans. If his language is not barbarous, he must necessarily either want clear ideas of what he teaches, or the skill of putting proper words in proper places?"

In answer to this question, it may be asked, what philosophic author is there in our days who, treating of speculative objects, such as the mind, the soul, &c. would be properly understood by many more than that sect to which he belongs, or which he has founded? Do not some

of

of our materialists express themselves very clearly and elegantly ; and are not their works very much misunderstood by the supernaturalists, idealists, and sceptics ? And is not each of these in its turn, equally misunderstood by the others ?—There are, indeed, some men impartial and inquisitive enough to understand fully what others have to state against their principles, but their number is too insignificant to invalidate the truth of the observation. Now as the philosophic public, though they are disinclined to follow the standard of any sect, are yet divided into materialists, supernaturalists, idealists, and sceptics ; and as KANT's works contain a train of ideas, militating not only against all these parties, but also, in some measure, against the foundation of all the systems which they have hitherto formed, of the mind, of the foundation and principles of human knowledge, of the moral nature of man, of the Deity, of a future state, &c. it would be a miracle indeed, if, under such circumstances, these works should be directly and generally understood, even by the most impartial enquirers after truth, although the ideas contained in them, and the language by which they are conveyed, were models of clearness and propriety.

“ But (say those objectors) what can we expect from a system which directly runs against the common sense of mankind, and presumes to reject all the systems hitherto framed ?” To this I reply, that, if KANT's system be false, it will be an essential requisite of the true one, to keep at an equal distance from all the fundamental tenets of those contending parties. For though each of these parties must necessarily be right in some respects, because otherwise they would not have been able to figure in the world for one year, much less for many centuries ; yet each of these parties must also be wrong in some other respects, or else it would have been impossible for an opposite party to arise, much less to flourish, along with them for as many centuries. The true philosophy, therefore, must be that which excludes the errors of each system, and comprehends only the truths contained in them all. If this observation be well founded, and if KANT has discovered a road totally different from that which other philosophers have pursued, surely we may now expect much more of him than if he had followed a sect, and supported the eternal dissensions of speculative philosophers.

“ Let us, however, grant for a moment (say those critics) that KANT had constructed an entirely new system of speculative philosophy, which approaches nearer to truth than any other known to the world ; of what use can it be to a lawyer, a divine, a physician, or a lover of the fine arts, to employ his time upon metaphysics, especially as every branch of solid science has been very successfully cultivated, without their assistance ?”—To this I must reply, that the question, of what use a science might be ? betrays seldom a genuine love of truth ; for whoever insists upon a clear answer to it, before he can resolve to enter upon any, will make great progress in none ; especially as the use of a thing cannot be clearly perceived before the thing itself is fully known ; and the most valuable discoveries would have been lost to the world, if the discoverers had tried nothing but what they knew before hand would be of positive use to their designs. Besides, is it not sufficient to know, that the chief study of mankind ought to be man, or at least the principal part of man, which is the mind ? Is it not clear that every man of good education and learning, while he ranges about in the field of external objects, and learns to measure the sun and the stars, should reserve some little portion of his time to get acquainted with himself, and with the invariable laws of his mental faculties ? For it is only by an accurate knowledge of these laws, that he is enabled to guard himself against the errors and fluctuating opinions, circulating in our days, regarding objects to which no rational being can be indifferent ; and it is only by an intimate acquaintance with the eternal laws of our judging, reasoning, and perceiving faculties, that he will have it in his power to secure himself from that despondence and scepticism which must one day or other overtake him when he comes to examine, seriously and calmly, those maxims and principles which he has imbibed from his infancy, by which he has judged of his fellow creatures, the world, and himself ; and by which he has regulated his conduct. No man, indeed, is perfect ; he is ignorant of many things ; but he ought not to remain ignorant of such things as directly tend to preserve the dignity of his nature and the rationality of that character which distinguishes man from the brutes. If it be, therefore, clear, that every man of education and learning ought to endeavour at an intimate acquaintance with

the laws of his mental faculties, it unavoidably follows, that every lawyer, divine, physician, and every lover of the fine arts, in case they have not yet made such acquaintance, should no longer hesitate to make it. And they will then have abundant reasons to study the metaphysics of KANT; for this philosopher has opened new and important prospects into the field of metaphysics, which, however they may be at present disregarded, yet ought to be studied and carefully examined.

To know the laws of our mental powers, it is requisite to know their effects; for we can know powers only from their effects. The mental phenomena, called ideas, judgments, and reasonings, are, indeed, in some measure, the effects of external causes, or external objects; but KANT has fully demonstrated, that they are not *entirely and exclusively* the effects of these causes, and, therefore, acquire another cause besides the external. This other cause is in the mind; is a mental power. The sensible ideas of external objects will, therefore, be the joint produce of an *external* and a *mental* cause. The effects of these two different causes, are, consequently, blended together, and constitute a *sensibile idea*. Whoever, therefore, would know the *mental* cause of a sensible idea, and get acquainted with its properties, must first of all be able to distinguish, in a sensible idea, that effect which belongs to the *mental* cause, from that effect which belongs to the *external* cause. This distinction, of which our philosophers do not even conceive the possibility, KANT has been so fortunate as to establish. And in order to show the importance of an enquiry into his philosophic system, I need only dwell a few moments upon this remarkable distinction. If this distinction be true, and if our philosophers have not observed it, it follows unavoidably, first, that they have, in their ideas of the external world, ascribed those effects to the external world which belong to the mind; and those effects to the mind which belong to the external world; secondly, that in so doing, they have confounded thoughts with things, and things with thoughts; and thus, in some measure, perverted the very view and aspect of nature; thirdly, that by this remarkable confusion, they have given birth to materialism, supernaturalism, idealism, and scepticism, which shake the very foundation of all human knowledge; and, fourthly, that they have rendered it impossible for themselves to construct a consistent and satisfactory system of

knowledge concerning the mind; for in this system, the principal question to be treated, will be, What is Reason? What is the Understanding? What is Sense? But as these powers cannot be explained, but from their effects, and as their effects are confounded with other, and different, effects, we may easily conceive how the explanations must be qualified, which are deduced from such confused premises. Should not, therefore, every lover of truth and science, contribute something to bring about an examination of the pretensions of KANT? for so much is clear, that if they are well founded, a great and unexpected reform in the whole field of theoretical philosophy will be the immediate consequence. But let none be prejudiced against this philosopher, from my having said, that our views of nature are, in some measure, perverted by the present systems. Natural philosophers have made solid and substantial discoveries. This KANT does not deny; and when he says their views are perverted, he means only that part of every one of them is so.

Let none imagine that this confusion of thought is trifling, because it hinders not the progress of great discoveries: a natural philosopher may discover many new and surprising properties of bodies, though he cannot exactly distinguish between what, in his ideas, belongs to the things, and what to the mind; as a man may make great advances in agriculture, though he believes that the sun moves round the earth; yet it was only by leaving the sun at rest, and putting the earth in motion, that our grand system of astronomy was constructed. It will be by a like reform in our views of things, by avoiding the confusion of thoughts with things, and things with thoughts; and by a philosophy of the mind, built on the principles of KANT, that the dissensions concerning *matter, cause, effect, and substance*, can be brought to a final determination; and in this manner the fundamental science of all natural philosophy be rendered consistent with itself, and complete; not to mention the beneficial effects which the Kantian notions must produce upon the dissensions in Morals and Religion.

I am fully convinced, however, that it is utterly impossible to show the importance of the Kantian System, by mere remarks on that system. As that man has a very imperfect and contracted view of the grandeur and beauty of St. Peter's church, at Rome, who only saw a few disjointed pillars of that noble building; so he must have but a precarious idea of the

the importance and the extensive utility of the Kantian Philosophy, who only reads a few remarks on some principles which have been torn from their connection with the grand and ingenious whole of this celebrated system. At all events, the whole must be studied, every part of it must be clearly viewed in its coherence with the whole; otherwise, neither the whole, nor any part of it, will be properly understood. And I may add, that if the whole of the Kantian philosophy were found to be false, yet the plan and articulation of that system alone will greatly reward the trouble of its study, and for ever remain a subject of admiration; independent of the consideration that the refutation of the supposed new errors of KANT, might lead to the discovery of new truths.

"But (say some men of experience and learning) as the favourable and unfavourable accounts of the Kantian system have hitherto been very vague and unsatisfactory; and as mankind, in dubious cases, are inclined to believe rather the bad than the good reported of a foreign author; not only great doubt is still generally entertained of the importance of KANT's metaphysics, but this doubt has degenerated into such a degree of inactive and frigid indifference, that if a man of property does not step forward to get them translated at his own expence, KANT's works, though they might have been examined twelve years ago, will, in all probability, not be translated for many years to come. For what man will undertake the task of translating KANT, if it is difficult for him to find a publisher; and what bookseller will have any thing to do with them, when he fears it will be difficult to procure readers; and how many readers can be reasonably expected, when the public at large are prejudiced against KANT; and how, and when, will these prejudices be removed, when so many unfavourable reports are daily circulating against him, and when this philosopher has so few friends to recommend him, and to defend his pretensions from calumnies, invented and propagated by ignorance, and, not unfrequently, by malice?"

But whatever may be said of the disposition of the public towards KANT, I cannot believe that it is so unfavourable as has been represented. Suppose it, for a moment, to be possible (and I defy any body to prove the contrary) that KANT's works should, after much struggle, and against all expectation, finally appear to

contain those very truths which human reason has sought in vain for many centuries, and which it wants, to become consistent with itself, particularly in those more important and still controverted questions regarding the properties and powers of the mind perceivable to man, the origin and principles of human knowledge, the source of moral and religious ideas, &c.; should this be the case, what man is there, that has a heart warm for truth, who would not sincerely lament, that in our enlightened times, so many years should have elapsed before such valuable discoveries could obtain a candid examination?

Having, therefore, a more favourable opinion of the impartiality and justice of the *British* public, and being convinced that if truth is to conquer in the end, a time must approach when the *Kantian principles* will be as generally admired and adopted, as they are at present unknown and despised; and although it is true, I have as yet met with little encouragement, I am still firmly resolved not to relax in those exertions which I have made for three years past, to bring those principles to the bar of the public; and, therefore, respectfully invite the genuine friends of truth and philosophy to support me with their encouragement in this great and difficult undertaking.

The means I propose for the accomplishment of this object, are Writing and Lectures. If the first is used alone, the progress of truth and enquiry will be slow; for as KANT's notions do not square with the common run of popular opinions, they will either be considered as false, or as insignificant, and in either case be very little examined. And if the last is employed alone, few persons will be able to get acquainted with KANT's ideas, and the advancement of truth and enquiry will be equally slow. It is, therefore, best to combine them; for it is by this combination alone, that the principles of KANT can gain the most ample publicity, and excite a sufficient number of respectable opponents and defendants to bring the truth to light.

It is therefore my intention, provided it should meet the approbation and encouragement of the public, in the course of the ensuing winter, to read Lectures, and to publish "An Analysis of the Perceptive and Reasoning Faculties of the Human Mind."

F. A. NITSCH.

No. 34, Wimpole-street,
October 8, 1796.

THE

THE ENQUIRER. No. IX.

QUESTION: *Ought Sensibility to be cherished, or repressed?*

●, SWEET SENSIBILITY! SOUL OF THE SOUL!
ILL PURCHAS'D THE WISDOM THAT THEE
MUST CONTRoul:

● OF THY KINDLY SPIRIT WHEN ONCE WE'RE
BEREFT,
IN LIFE THERE IS NOTHING WORTH LIVING
FOR LEFT.

Dr. Aikin.

SENSIBILITY, that peculiar structure, or habitude, of mind, which disposes a man to be easily moved, and powerfully affected, by surrounding objects and passing events, is a quality possessed in very different degrees, by different persons. The organs of some men are formed of such coarse materials, and their spirits flow in so sluggish a current, that they seem almost incapable of any other sensations than those of animal appetite; such persons, being merely flesh and blood, live for no other purpose than to consume the fruits of the earth: they doze away a languid existence, without any enjoyment superior to that of their kindred herds in the field and the stall; and at the end of their days, provided they have had enough, and to spare, lay themselves quietly down to rest. Nature, on the contrary, has cast others in so fine a mold, and framed them so susceptible of every impression of joy or grief, that scarcely a moment of their lives passes, without it's pleasures or it's pains. To such minds, not only is every real occurrence interesting, but imagination itself creates innumerable occasions of vexation or delight. Between these extremes, are many shades of temper and character, some approaching nearer to the one, and some to the other, as they have been, respectively diversified by the hand of nature or of education.

That education, as well as nature, is concerned in forming this feature of the human mind, appears from fact and experience. Though some of the seeds of sensibility are sown in every breast, favourable circumstances are necessary to bring the tender plant to maturity. Children whose natural dispositions are, in this respect, nearly alike, will discover more or less of this quality, according to the connections in which they are placed, and in proportion to the degree of culture which has been bestowed upon their understandings and their hearts. And, at

• *Nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati.* HOR.

mature age, it is found, that some employments and professions are more favourable to sensibility than others, and that those who live in the daily exercise of the kind affections which belong to domestic life, commonly discover a larger portion of this quality, than those who seclude themselves from the world in solitude and celibacy.

It is evident, then, that sensibility admits of voluntary diminution or improvement: and a question of great importance in moral discipline arises, Whether this mental habit should be resolutely restrained and repressed, or industriously cherished and strengthened?

The current of taste and opinion seems, at present, to tend towards the negative side of this question. There was a time, when sensibility was taken under the patronage of that powerful arbiter of manners—fashion. Then, height of breeding was measured by delicacy of feeling; and no fine lady, or fine gentleman, was ashamed to be seen sighing over a pathetic story, or weeping at a deep-wrought tragedy. As every thing in fashionable life hastens to extremes, the affectation of refinement produced a degree of softness, which soon became ridiculous: by a sudden stroke of caprice, the polite world passed over to the contrary extreme of affected insensibility; and now it is become the mode, to consider every expression of tenderness as a mark of vulgarity; in the most interesting situations, a freezing air of indifference is assumed; those delicate tints, which the feeling heart would spread over the cheek of innocence, are concealed; the involuntary tear of sympathy, lest it should be seen, is hastily wiped away; in short, nature is banished, to introduce, in it's stead, a rude and vulgar kind of stoicism, of which Zeno would have been ashamed.

By a kind of league, which has hitherto not been common, and which is, certainly, not very natural, philosophy has associated herself with fashion, to bring sensibility into disrepute. We do not often, indeed, from the sages of the present day, hear the rant of the ancient stoic school, concerning the exclusive sufficiency of virtue to happiness, and the consequent indifference of all external circumstances. We are not told, that a wise man will raise his mind above all foreign impressions, and will not suffer himself to depend for any portion of his happiness, upon the senses or imagination; that pain does not belong to the mind, and therefore is no evil; and that com-

passion

passion is a weakness which philosophy ought to subdue. The doctrine of this haughty sect is, in appearance, abandoned; but it is, in truth, only a little lowered in it's tone. We are still instructed, that though the passions are a part of our constitution, which may, in the present state of things, be of use to stimulate us to necessary exertions, human nature rises in dignity, in proportion as they are restrained; and that, as we advance in moral merit, we shall become superior to the impulses of appetite and sentiment, and shall act upon general principles of wisdom, and a calm conviction of what is right. Every warm attachment, every tender feeling, the natural offspring of unavoidable associations, is, in the modern system of philosophy, absorbed in an unimpassioned disposition to promote the general good. The soul, instead of experiencing endless varieties of warmth, with its perpetual changes of atmosphere, is systematically brought into one unvarying temperature, at the stationary point of universal benevolence.

In order more fully to vindicate this system, and to justify that contemptuous sneer with which its professors are much inclined to look down upon those weak souls who melt in tender sympathy at sorrows not their own, an appeal is made to experience; and we are required to observe the effects actually produced on minds easily susceptible of impressions, by the free indulgence of delicate sensibilities.

"Amongst young people, the fashionable practice of reading novels tends," it is remarked, "to produce a degree of refinement rather injurious than useful in the affairs of life. The admiration of fictitious portraits of elegance and perfection creates a distaste for such moderate attainments as are ordinarily found in real characters. The false delicacy of sentiment expressed in many of these tales, encourages an artificial reserve more likely to damp than to cherish the genuine affections of nature. Extreme sensibility, if real, is pitiable; if pretended, ridiculous. Who can endure, with patience, the weakness or the affectation which shrieks at the sight of a spider; faints at a drop of blood produced by the puncture of a needle; and

"Dies of a rose in aromatic pain?"

"With men of taste and letters, how often," it is said, "is sensibility found to be productive of more pain than pleasure! When finished performances in

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the fine arts have been admired, even to satiety, and excellence has lost the charm of novelty, the powers of discrimination become fastidious, and the restless fancy chooses rather to vex itself with attending to new defects, than to seek a languid gratification from contemplating familiar beauties. Thus a poem, or a picture, which, at a lower stage of refinement, would have afforded delight, rather offends than pleases the practised critic, or the connoisseur who is *legans spectator formarum*.

"Sensibility, so much admired as the soul of friendship, frequently," it is added, "degenerates into irritability. The tender sympathizing friend is often seen to harass both himself and the object of his affection by suspicions and jealousies excited by causes altogether imaginary, or by trifling offences, whose touch could only be perceived by feelings irritated even to soreness. Even the unavoidable agitations of sympathy are frequently so over-powering to tender spirits, that they are inclined to offer, in earnest, a *prayer for indifference*, and say,

"Nor ease, nor peace, that heart can know,
That, like the needle true,
Turns at the touch of joy or woe,
But, turning, trembles too."

Carried to its utmost excess, this weakness produces all the paroxysms of phrensy, and even terminates in sullen misanthropy, in moody melancholy, or in raging madness."—

The real existence of these facts is not disputed. Mischiefs, both ludicrous and serious, arise, it is acknowledged, from morbid sensibility. But what wise man would dry up the sources of a fertilising stream, because its waters may sometimes be muddy, or may overflow its banks? With its natural degree of irritability, the Sensitive Plant, while it shrinks at the touch, still lives and flourishes, and, possibly, derives from the pressure which contracts its fibres, a pleasing sensation: is it to be wished, that the plant were deprived of this quality, because, with a more irritable organization, it might, perhaps, on the gentlest touch, wither and die?

The truth is, that sensibility, though liable, like every thing else, to perversion and abuse, is too natural to man, to be reasoned away by the subtilty of speculation; and too essential to his happiness, to be laughed out of the world by the dupes of whim and fashion.

Human beings depend, necessarily, for a great

a great part of their happiness on external objects; and the very essence of enjoyment is, an agreeable perception of impressions. No man is happy because he knows a truth, or believes a fact, but because he is conscious of a pleasing emotion. If, therefore, happiness be the ultimate object of pursuit, it must be the part of wisdom to cherish sensibility.

The value of sensibility is eminently seen in the pleasures of taste. The survey of grandeur and beauty affords various degrees of gratification, between the simple perception of relief from the listlessness of indifference, and those strong emotions which rise into delight and rapture. To a mind susceptible of these pleasures, Nature exhibits objects of pleasing contemplation in endless variety; and Art presents her whole train of elegant amusements. Every excellent production is contemplated by such a mind with high delight, and glowing enthusiasm; for its powers of imagination are

- Active and strong, and feelingly alive
- To each fine impulse.

These pleasures, moreover, admit of great increase from early habit, and repeated exercise. The fancy, like every other faculty, may be improved in the acuteness of its perceptions by temperate use; and since nature is infinitely diversified in its appearances, and art admits of endless improvements in its operations, the sources of the pleasures of imagination are inexhaustible. An attentive observer of nature, or an accurate judge in the fine arts, will discover innumerable beauties which escape the common eye: *Quam multa vident pictores quæ nos non videmus**. If it be possible that extreme refinement may produce a disrelish for genuine beauty, and excite a fantastic admiration of that which is artificial and imaginary, correctness and delicacy of taste, under the direction of good sense, can never fail to yield a high degree of pleasure in the contemplation of real excellence: they create an idea of perfection superior to any thing which art has ever executed; and enable the critic to enjoy an exquisite gratification, in bringing the productions of poets, and other artists, to this ideal standard.

If from the pleasures of taste we pass on to those of morals, we shall find that these, also, receive their highest finishing from delicate sensibility. Who is best capable of enjoying the satisfactions

of virtuous friendship, the endearments of domestic life, and the pleasures of social intercourse? Certainly, the man whose soul is the seat of every tender and generous sentiment, and is alive to every impulse of affection. The feeling heart must, it is true, often bleed over miseries which it wants the power to relieve: and the distresses of sympathy are, in many cases, equal to those of personal suffering. But compassion is accompanied with a glow of self-approbation—a consciousness of feeling as we ought—which amply compensates its sorrows. The tears which a good man sheds over a brother in distress are “precious drops,” which, while they are received with grateful affection by the object on which they fall, the sympathizing mourner himself does not wish to withhold. If sympathy have sorrows of its own, it has also joys, which selfish apathy cannot feel.

In young persons, the early appearance of sensibility is justly considered as a promising omen. From the child whose eye glistens with a tear at a tale of distress, who refuses unnecessarily to crush the helpless insect, and who, from a genuine feeling of pity, bestows an unprompted and unsolicited alms, we naturally expect the future expansion of kind affections and generous sentiments, in every relation of society.

With whatever contempt the votary of dissipation may affect to treat this quality, its value is universally confessed in domestic life. It is moral sensibility alone which can supply the flame of parental affection through all the labours, anxieties, and sorrows of parental duty. It is only this which forms between brothers and sisters a bond of union, which no subsequent change of situation shall be able to dissolve. Nothing, in fine, but the charm of moral sensibility can be of power sufficient to dispel the vapours of fretfulness and spleen; and, under all the cloudy skies which must be expected in the course of human life, to make the hours pass cheerfully along.

“A portion of this treasure is sometimes given,” says one who knew how to touch the finest chords of the feeling heart, “to the roughest peasant who traverses the bleakest mountain. He finds the lacerated lamb of another’s flock—This moment I behold him leaning with his head against his crook, with piteous inclination looking down upon it.—“Oh! had I come one moment sooner!”—it bleeds to death—his gentle heart bleeds

* Cicero.

bleeds with it. Peace to thee, generous swain! I see thou walkest off with anguish—but thy joys shall balance it; for happy is thy cottage, and happy is the sharer of it, and happy are the lambs which sport about you!”

The value of sensibility is best seen in the most trying situations. Who would not wish for generous tenderness, as well as honour and integrity, in the friend to whom he should bequeath the important charge of guarding the property and the innocence, and superintending the education, of his orphan children? At the moment of distress for the loss of a parent, a wife, or a child, who would not prefer, as the companion of his sorrows, a friend who will kindly share his griefs, and echo his sighs, to one whose insensible nature, or whose cold philosophy, would lead him to treat life as a jest, and all its fond attachments as childish weaknesses, and who would be capable of insulting the silent sorrows of a wounded heart with unseasonably pleasantry? On the bed of sickness, what is there, next to conscious innocence—*mens sibi conscia recti*—so consolatory as the presence of a friend, whose sensibility will prompt him to listen with attention to your “tale of symptoms,” and to prevent your wants by kind assiduities?

To stimulate benevolence—to render social intercourse interesting and delightful—to soften asperities of temper—to promote gentleness of manners—to excite horror and indignation against savage and ferocious practices—to inspire a noble energy, and generous ardour, in the prosecution of philanthropic designs; such are the legitimate offices, the happy fruits, of sensibility. Can it admit of a doubt, whether it ought to be cherished or repressed?

The affectation of sensibility every one must despise; it is ridiculous in a woman; in a man it is disgusting. The real habit, carried to such excess as to enervate the mind, to unfit it for laborious and painful duties, and to deprive it of that self-command which a moment of danger requires, is a culpable weakness. The mother who, when she saw her child's clothes on fire, instead of seizing, on the instant, the proper means of extinguishing the flame, fell into a fit, and left her child to perish, was to be blamed as well as pitied; for she had neglected to brace up her mind to the tone of firmness necessary for meeting the possible ills of life. The mother who was capable

of retiring to write a pathetic narrative of her dying daughter's sufferings, at the moment when she ought to have been performing the last offices of maternal tenderness, was a contemptible mass of affectation. But such characters would not exist, to bring sensibility into discredit, if, while the heart is softened by frequently presenting before the imagination fictitious scenes of distress, due care were taken to enlighten the understanding, and to employ the active powers in offices of humanity and kindness. The best corrective of the ridiculous follies of affectation is a well-instructed mind: and the languid imbecility which passive sympathy tends to produce, can only be prevented by the vigorous exertions of active beneficence. The masculine Genius of Philosophy would no longer be ashamed to own Sensibility for his sister, if she would always keep in mind the maxim of the good Marcus Aurelius—“Neither virtue nor vice consists in receiving impressions, but in action.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Send you a translation of the Proverbs of Ben Sira, who is believed to have been the nephew of the prophet Jeremiah. They were published, with a Collection of Hebrew Adages, at Franeker, 1597, by Drusius, and I believe have never yet appeared in English.

“Honour the physician while thou wantest him not.

* Leave the son, who is not a son, to struggle with the stream.

Pick the bone which falls in your way.
Gold must be beat, and a child must be corrected.

Be good thyself, and withhold not thy hand from the good.

Woe to the wicked and to their adherents!

† Scatter thy bread upon the face of the waters, and in the deserts, and thou shalt find it at the end.

Hast thou seen a black ass? Neither a black one nor a white one.

[This the scholiast explains, “learn always so to answer as not to involve yourself in any difficulty.” This story

* The Latin is “*Filium non filium sine ut in aquae summo remiget.*” This phraseology resembles the *μυτην αμυτην* of Sophocles.

† A metaphor (says the commentator) taken from the husbandmen, who scatter their seed upon every soil; and applied to the exercise and reward of charity.

is adduced as an example, and said to be the origin of the adage :

A certain man had lost a white ass, and meeting a man standing in the public road, as he was seeking it, asked him, whether he had seen a white ass? I have seen an ass, he replied, entirely white, except his ears, which were black. And which road did he take? said the owner: the man pointed out the road, and the other, after looking there in vain for his ass, returned, and asked the informer to accompany him. He consented. They went together, and searched, without success. The owner then suspected that his companion had led him out the way while his accomplices secured their booty; quarrelled with him, took him to a magistrate, and accused him of the robbery. The magistrate sentenced him to pay two hundred denarii, partly for the costs, and partly for the ass; and as many pieces of gold for the baggage and money lost with the ass.]

Never do good to a bad man, and evil shall not happen to you.

Withhold not thy hand from doing good.

* The bride goes to her bed, but knows not whether she shall arise again.

Correct a wise man with a look, but a fool with a staff.

He who respects his calumniator is like an ass.

The raging fire destroys many heaps of corn.

An old man in a house is a good sign.

If thou hast lent to any one, thou wilt demand it an hundred times in vain from the good, and a thousand times from the bad.

Lay the table, and contention ceases.

If it be necessary that thou must have dealings, may thy lot be with the honest!

The business which is near, is devoured by the master; that which is far off devours him.

Deny not an old friend.

Though thou hast threescore counsellors, reject not thou the advice of thine own heart.

Let thine hand be always as liberal as if thou wert always full, and not as if, being lately filled, thou rememberest thine hunger.

Yield not thine heart to sorrow, for sorrow destroys many.

Many have fallen, and perished, through the beauty of a woman.

Trust thy secrets to one only, though a thousand seek thy friendship.

* Taken from the sudden death of a certain bride.

Keep thyself from the forward woman, as thou wouldest keep thy feet from hot coals.

Turn away thine eyes from the forward woman, lest thou be caught in her snares.

Woe to him who follows his eyes, when he knows them to be the children of whoredom!

Be not with those who have either thin beards or thick ones, for thou knowest not what may happen.

Sons are dear to every man, but woe to the father of daughters!

A daughter is a vain treasure to her father, for whilst he fears he sleeps not in the night.

The guardian of a young damsel sleeps not, lest she be deceived in her youth, and when older become abandoned.

When thy daughter is married, thou wilt be very anxious for her, saying, perhaps she will have children, perhaps she will not; and lest, in her old age, she addict herself to witchcraft.

Be not idle in thy youth, and in thine age marry not an old woman; for an old woman will debilitate thee, though thou wert young, but a young wife will benefit thee.

The waters of love of a young maiden are sweet; but the waters of love of an old woman are bitter as wormwood.

Shake from thee the bad woman, who torments thee with her tongue; for a scolding woman is like a mad dog, therefore let the doors be shut upon her, though she answer thee mildly.

A wise man will marry a maid, and not a widow; for the affections of the one shall be thine own, but the husband has already had the love of the widow.

Turn away thine eyes from a widow, and desire not her beauty in thine heart, for her children are the children of iniquity.

Turn away thy face from evil companions, go not in their ways, keep thy feet from them, lest thou be taken in the same snare.

Gather up riches, my son, and hide them, and give them not to thine heirs before the day of thy death.

Gather up wealth, and take unto thee a wife who fears God, that thou mayest have children, even a hundred.

Depart from a bad neighbour, and be not numbered in his society; for their feet run to evil, and they hasten to shed blood. Nevertheless, pity thou thy neighbours, though they be bad, and give to them of thy food, that they may bear

bear testimony for thee when thou standest at the judgment.

Hear my words, and incline thine ear to my sayings! Quarrel not with thy neighbours, and, if thou beholdest in them aught wrong, proclaim not their infamy with thy tongue.

Gather up gold and possessions, and tell not thy wife where they are, even though she be good.

The day is short, the work is much.

Let not the grief of to-morrow torment thee, for thou knowest not what to-day may bring forth."

Such are the Proverbs of Ben Sira, the nephew of Jeremiah the prophet. Mr. Gibbon could not have objected to these that they are too liberal for a Jew!

Drusus has collected the few Hebrew adages that remain, in the same little volume. If you approve of what I have translated, I will send those likewise.

I am, sir, &c.

S. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late Mr. Robert Robinson, of Chesterton, near Cambridge, was a person no less distinguished by the originality of his genius, than by his attainments in knowledge, and the lustre of his virtues: few characters in the private walks of life more obtained the esteem and admiration of his friends, or were better qualified to fill a superior station. I reckon it a great happiness of my life to have enjoyed his friendship for many years; and in drawing up the following summary of his character, I wish to pay a tribute of respect to his memory:

There is a description of people, who seem to think that nothing great can exist, but within a particular circle. Whatever eminence men may arrive at, in intellectual endowments, they are sure to be reminded of the disadvantages of their early years, or of their particular professions, as though talents were the inheritance of the great, and fame was the attendant of family. I have sometimes been led to observe, that persons who have the least pretensions to boast of their families, are frequently betrayed into his frivolity of conduct: they

"Forget the dunghills where they grew,
"And think themselves the Lord knows who."

Mr. Robinson certainly laboured, at the outset of life, under what these gentlemen may reckon disadvantages. But were they real disadvantages; or were

they any other than such as may eventually prove the highest benefits? The exertions made by men who emerge from obscurity, have formed the greatest characters that ever existed in society; and, generally speaking, such characters possess a beauty that renders them in a high degree amiable and endearing. The most intimate friends of the benevolent Mr. Robinson knew, that a prevailing feature in his character was an uncommon regard to the lower orders of society. In their company he used to shade his splendid abilities, and always appeared as the friend and companion. This conduct gave him great advantage in his pastoral and political character. No man, perhaps, ever excelled him in the art of setting the lower ranks of people to reflect, and in inspiring them with liberality and benevolence; at the same time his philanthropy was so conspicuous, and his address so insinuating, that people of the most polite and elegant manners admired his character, and imbibed his principles. Generally speaking, it will be found, that reformers exist among people, *nullius in genere*, rather than among privileged orders.

Love of Independence was a quality by which Mr. Robinson stood eminently distinguished. This disposition is reckoned worthy of censure, rather than praise, by such as are proud of retainers; and there is a species of this temper, that unquestionably deserves animadversion. If, under the notion of independence, men are too proud to receive a civility, or too selfish to confer one; if they become dead to the social passions, and insensible to the merit of others, they are misanthropes, and their love of independence is but a more refined degree of selfishness. To men of such characters, it may be said, as it was on another occasion: "take a ladder, and go to heaven by yourselves."

Robinson's love of independence rose out of an enlarged liberality of mind, and a great sensibility of temper. He possessed the social affections in a very high degree, and the various duties of life were discharged by him with energy and strictness. His mind was formed for speculation, his heart was the seat of sympathy. He was a dissenting minister, ranked among the first of public speakers, and obtained great popularity among all parties of Christians. But his love of independence inclined him not to rely entirely on his profession for support; and in every part of his life he seemed

seemed anxious to appear under some other character, than that of a mere preacher by profession. Hence it was, that as he very soon commenced an author, so, in latter life, he became a farmer and coal-merchant. How far his finances were improved by these occupations, it is unnecessary to enquire. He was, at least, influenced by generous motives. He never liked to press too hard upon his congregation, and was never entirely supported by his salary. He thought it lawful for a pastor to work, as well as to pray; and his religion sometimes consisted in doing those things which many preachers think it profane to perform.

As a divine, he possessed great peculiarities: he had studied all systems of theology, but even at that time of life when his writings were most circumscribed by doctrinal strictness, they are throughout marked with the liveliest sallies of genius, and the most beautiful sentiments on liberty and benevolence. Indeed, love of liberty, and a boundless philanthropy, were the strong features of his character; and though he uniformly and rigorously opposed such systems as are at variance with those principles, he lived in friendship with many who, from mistaken notions of the nature of truth, and the best interests of society, supported them. His theological writings, therefore, are a fund of entertainment to many, who revolt at them as a system of instruction: and whether a man be a churchman or a dissenter, an orthodox or an heterodox man, he may glean something from Robinson's literary productions, that cannot fail to render him a wiser and a better man. It is remarkable, that, though he was a conscientious opposer of religious establishments, some of their most zealous advocates ranked among his admirers: and, indeed, so amiable were his manners, and so superior his talents, that many dignitaries of the church would have been happy to have been the means of his advancement. His writings are numerous, and his political works much, and very deservedly, admired. He had thoroughly examined those questions that relate to government, and could well illustrate them by his extensive knowledge of history and antiquity. It is not saying too much, to assert, that his two admirable works, entitled *the History of Baptism*, and *Ecclesiastical Researches*, possess as much elaborate investigation, and original information, as any histories in our

language: and it would be doing injustice to represent them as mere details of religious ceremonies, or of opinions in theology. These two works are proofs, that he possessed a considerable knowledge of ancient and modern languages; an extraordinary insight into the nature and principles of different governments; a clear knowledge of the true interests of man in civil society; of the depraved state of most political institutions; and of the only means of ameliorating and reforming them. He resolved government into the most simple principles, and thought that form the best which leaves men in possession of the means to govern themselves. He lived to see the commencement of the French revolution: he wished it success: but he had a tender heart, and the shedding of blood made no part of his system, either as a divine or a politician.

Such was the late industrious and learned Mr. Robert Robinson: these are, however, but the rude outlines of a character that deserves to be delineated by a better pen than mine: his character deserves the attention of the philosopher and scholar: and, for this reason, as nothing of the kind has yet appeared in the *Monthly Magazine*, the preceding attempt will not, I hope, prove unacceptable.

Your well-wisher,
Sept. 2, 1796. CANDIDUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE other atmospherical appearances of

SNOW, HAIL, MIST, AND DEW, may furnish the next division.

Hail and snow, though so similar in a philosophical view, yet differ sufficiently in their appearance and manner of descent, to suggest different images of comparison. Both, indeed, fall so thick as to afford an image of number and frequency; but the descent of snow is gentle, and its consistence remarkably soft; whereas hail is firm and hard, and falls rapidly. We shall see how far their application in simile has been conformable to these distinctions.

Homer thus describes a flight of missile weapons:

Like flakes of snow they fell, that stormy winds,
Driving the dusky clouds, thick scatter down
Upon the foodful earth: thus from their hands
Flew show'rs of darts.

IL. xii. 156.

In

In another passage, he dilates this simple comparison, after his manner, to a minute picture of a fall of snow.

As on a winter's day the frequent flakes
Fall thick; when Jove, his weapons to display,
Sends flow on mortals; lulling every ale
He pours incessant, till each mountain's head,
High cliff, and grassy mead, and all the wealth
Of human toil, lies hid beneath the waste;
Nor left on hoary Ocean's bays and shores
The flight descends, but here the rolling wave
Beats back encroachment; all besides is whelm'd
Deep by the shower of Jove: thus frequent
flew

The stones from either host. IL. xii. 278.

The intrinsic beauty and accuracy of this winter landscape is such, that we should not censure its digressive nature and lax application, were it not both deficient in the leading point of resemblance, and discordant in its general effects on the mind, with the scene in which it is introduced. The only resemblance is this; "the stones fell as thick as snow:" but the substance falling, and the effects produced by the fall, are as dissimilar as can well be conceived. And in the whole scenery of the simile, there is an air of stillness and tranquillity, which forms an absolute contrast to the noise and tumult of the real action.

With superior judgment Virgil has made a *hail-storm* the object of similitude to a flight of darts and the rage of battle, in the two following passages:

Sternitur omne solum telis; tum cuta cavæque
Dant sonitum flutu galæ; pugna aspera surgit:
Quantus ab occasu veniens puvialibus hædis
Verberat imber humum; quam multa grandine
nimbi

In vada præcipitant, cum Jupiter horridus
Austris

Torquet aquosa n nyemem, & cælo cava nubila
rumpit. ÆN. ix. 666.

Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;
And helms, and shields, and rattling arms re-
found.

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward when the showery Kids arise:
Or pattering hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain;
Or bellowing clouds burst with a stormy sound,
And with an armed winer strew the ground.

DRYDEN.

— Furit Æneas, testusque tent se.
Ac velut, effusa si quando grandine nimbi
Præcipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,
Omnis & agricola, & tuta latet arce viator,
Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice faxi,
Dum pluit; in terris ut possint, sole reducto,

Exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis,
Æneas, nubem belli, dum dezonat, omne
Sustinet ÆN. x. 802.

The Trojan chief —————

On his Vulcanian orb sustain'd the war.
As when thick hail comes rattling in the wind,
The ploughman, passer, and lab'ring hind,
For shelter to the neighb'ring covert fly,
Or hous'd, or safe in hollow caverns lie:
But, that o'erblown, when heav'n above them
smiles,

Return to travel, and renew their toils:

Æneas, thus o'erwhelm'd, on every side,
The storm of darts, undaunted, did abide.

DRYDEN.

In the former of these similes we have not only the *multitudo* of darts, but their *cluttering* against the armour, and the *force* of their fall, paralleled in the hail-storm. The latter is extended in Homer's manner; but the picture exhibited sufficiently harmonizes with the primary scene. Virgil again just touches on the same image, where he compares the blows given by Entellus to Dares, in the boxing-match, to hail rattling on the roofs.

Homer has one simile, in which the *brightness*, as well as the *thick-falling*, of snow, seems to be intended as a part of the resemblance:

As when from heav'n the frequent snows de-
scend,

Driv'n by the sweepy tempest of the north;
So thick, the helms bright-gleaming, bossy
shields,

Breast-plates of proof, and athen spears, were
borne

From out the ships. IL. xix. 357.

There are two other similes in this poet in which snow is introduced more happily, perhaps, than in any of his former ones. One is the celebrated comparison illustrative of the eloquence of Ulysses: whose words, he says, were "like wintry snows." Here both the *fineness* and *copiousness* of flakes of snow suggest themselves to our imagination, and render the application equally ingenious and striking. The other instance is still more beautiful. He is describing the lamentation of Penelope for Ulysses:

As snow, by Zephyr shed on mountain tops,
Beneath the breath of Eurus melts away,
And, as it flows, the rapid rivers swell;
So down her beauteous cheeks distill'd the tears.

OD. xix. 205.

Mist, an appearance so frequent in
these

these northern regions, and so perpetually recurring as an object of description or similitude, in the supposed poems of Ossian, is only once made the subject of a simile in Homer. He is describing the silent march of the Greeks towards the enemy:

As on the mountain-top when Notus spreads
A mist, the shepherd's bane; but, more than
night
Friend to the thief; a stone's cast bounds the
fight:
So rose beneath their feet the dusty cloud,
As on they march'd. IL. iii. 10.

It cannot be doubted, that, in this passage, not only the obvious resemblance of a cloud of dust to a mist was intended, but a farther correspondence between the silence with which the Greeks advanced, and the concealed approach of a robber. Nor is the apparent degradation of his countrymen, by such a comparison, any objection to this interpretation; for Homer was by no means nice in his comparisons, as many instances sufficiently show.—The image of “a thief coming by night” is used on a much more solemn occasion, by another writer, as all may recollect.

Milton has a simile of uncommon beauty derived from the same natural object:

————— All in bright array
The Cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous: as evening mist
Ris'n from a river o'er the marsh glides,
And gathers ground fall at the lab'or's heel
Homeward returning. PAR. L. xii. 629.

The airy form and smooth motion of these celestial beings are finely imaged by the comparison here suggested; and the Homeric prolongation of the simile is highly picturesque.

The same poet gives a short, but very poetical simile taken from the *dew*, which will close our examples on this head:

Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dew-drops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower.
PAR. L. v. 745.

The subject of this comparison is the host of fallen angels; and the point of resemblance is not only their *number*, but their *brilliance*. Yet it may, perhaps, be thought that the resembling object is of too gay and pleasing a nature for a parallel with an infernal troop, agitated by the blackest emotions.

J. A.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE statues, busts, and vases, cut by the hands of ancient Greek sculptors, which once adorned the free cities of Athens, Corinth, and Argos, were formerly transferred to Rome, and, along with the most celebrated master-pieces of the modern painters, have of late been ordered to be removed to Paris. It is, no doubt, the intention of the directory, to indemnify France for the expences of the war, by collecting the *chef d'œuvres* of the fine arts, in a central situation, and levying contributions on the curiosity and taste of all Europe.

Buonaparte's zeal, on this occasion, has not escaped the notice and animadversion of his contemporaries; but the full scope of the original plan, has never, hitherto, been fully developed; it, indeed, includes all that can either embellish life, or render existence agreeable, as it extends not only to the elegant, but useful arts, and has even the sciences themselves in its train.

The following letter, which never appeared before in an English dress, will show, that the victories of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, procured a considerable accession to the national museum, library, and botanic garden, of the republic, which its servants were prudent enough to secure before the recent reverse of fortune occurred.

As the subject is intimately connected with literature and policy, I doubt not but you will give this a speedy insertion in your very useful and instructing Miscellany; and, in the mean time, I beg leave to subscribe myself, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

London, Oct. 1, 1796. VIATOR.

Letter from FAUJAS and THOUIN, members of the Commission of Arts and Sciences, with the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the temporary Commission of Arts, at Paris.

CITIZENS,

AFTER transmitting our last package from Liege, on the 28th last *Vendémiaire*, (Sept. — October — 1795 — 1796) under the care of citizen Bonnet, we visited the cities and villages of Derviers, Spa, and Aix-la-Chapelle, in succession, and also the mines, manufactures, and principal farms in the neighbourhood of those places. These visits have produced a convoy

a convoy of more than twenty waggons. Here follow some details on this subject :

BOTANY, RURAL ECONOMY, GARDENING.

In the city of Cologne, we examined seven botanic gardens, small, in point of extent, indeed, and possessing but few rare plants : we have, however, selected a few. Some, which are indigenous to warm climates, and in full vegetation, cannot at present be removed, but we have put them *in requisition*, for a more convenient opportunity.

The list will be found in No. I. The bulbous-rooted plants (*plantes à oignons*) shall be sent immediately ; a list is subjoined. See No. II.

The charming plains of Cologne, and the woods that crown the neighbouring mountains, have furnished us with several interesting remarks, relative to agriculture, the succession and value of crops, and also the management of woods.—Whenever the instruments or utensils have appeared superior to our own, either from the simplicity, facility, or celerity of make or execution, we have either sent drawings of, or the instruments themselves. See No. III.

In addition to the *borus ficus*, for instruction in the national schools, we have also procured a considerable number of specimens of rare woods, curious incrustations, and singular impressions, made by vegetables, &c. List, No. VI.

We have collected on the spot a complete assortment of all the various kinds of timber (*la terre d'ombre, ou terre de Cologne*). It would not, indeed, be difficult to demonstrate, that the mine near Cologne owes its existence to an enormous mass of wood, as it is to be met with every where within a circle of four leagues, has been dug into, to the depth of eighty feet, and is not intermixed with any heterogeneous substance whatever. It is also not a little remarkable, that this wood grows no where at present except within the torrid zone, See No V.

NATURAL HISTORY.

We have visited several cabinets of natural history ; among others, that of the Baron de Hupch, which is much admired by travellers. The manners of this naturalist are at once simple and agreeable ; his whole fortune has been employed in forming a vast collection, not only of natural history, but of every thing connected with the arts and sciences. He

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has offered to throw open his cabinet, for the inspection of his fellow citizens ; and has presented the republic with a MS. in vellum, contemporary with Charlemagne, besides an ancient Greek *bas-relief*, in marble, of a Hercules. The representatives of the people, Hefcine and Jombert, deeming it worthy of the French republic to testify to the proprietor the interest which it takes in the sciences, and those that cultivate them, even in the conquered countries, have presented one of the magnificent hotels of the emigrants to citizen Hupch, and awarded him a gratification besides, in order to enable him to remove his collection to a place more worthy of it. As he is a friend to the poor, inspects their complaints, and furnishes them daily with remedies, the adjoining garden will enable him to cultivate the plants usually reared for the hospitals.

An able mechanic having made a variety of experiments before the representative of the people, with an improved microscope, superior even to Dellebare's, and far more simple, one was instantly ordered for the republic ; it will serve as a model to the opticians of Paris, who will be eager to introduce it as an object of commerce ; and in the mean time it may be placed in the National Museum of Natural History.

By way of rendering our journey more instructive, we have given directions for perspective views, and geometrical plans, of the principal places where the armies of the republic have performed prodigies of valour. See No. VI.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES.

Our success, in respect to these objects, has been extraordinary. Artillery, ancient monuments, medals, prints, designs, manuscripts, editions of the fifteenth century, rare and valuable books on the arts, sciences, and history, have all been procured in this city, in order to enrich the collection of the republic.

The culverin (*la coulverine*) cast in 1400, engravings by Montegna and Albert Durer, and a great variety of works, printed about the middle of the fifteenth century, present the lovers of these three arts with a view of them in their infant state. We have noticed some of the most remarkable MSS. in No. VII, and books in No. VIII. The antiquities consist of six packets of medals, containing a small series of the consular families, in silver ; another of the imperial families, all in the same metal, except two, which are

of gold; a small series of ditto, in large bräs; a ditto, in middle bräs; and also a few medals of the cities and kings, besides ancient and modern medallions, &c. In addition to these, you will find a charming ancient glass vase, and a lachrymatory; some antique lamps, in baked earth; two small mosaic works; three beautiful Greek masks, two in bronze, and one in opaque glass (*pâte de verre*); several small Egyptian and Greek figures; a variety of styles, fibulæ, &c. A large case contains a sarcophagus, with bas reliefs in front, of Apollo playing on his lyre. Hercules supporting a tripod on his shoulder, &c. The following is the inscription:

D. M.

C. SEVERINI VITEALI VETERANO
HONESTE SIC MISSIONIS EX. B. F.
BENEFICIO COS.
LEGIONIS XXXIV. ULPÆ VICTRICIS
SEVERINA SEVERIN
PATRI KARISSIMO ADSERENTE
TUTALINO HILARIONE LIBERTO
FACIUNDUM CURAVIT.

The bas relief on the left, represents Hercules armed, with his club, with an apple in his hand; at his feet is a monster (the dragon of the Hesperides) and at his feet a girl bound to a rock.

This is a *variation* of the fable of Perseus and Andromeda, always explicable on the principles of astronomical mythology.

The two extremities of the sarcophagus are also adorned with bas reliefs. That on the right, represents the combat of Theseus and the Minotaur; the monster has a bull's head, and a human body, as in the picture discovered in the Herculaneum, and on a charming medallion of Crete.

Such, citizens, is the present state of our labours.

FAUJAS.
THOUIN.

No. I.—*List of plants placed in a state of requisition by the commissaries of the arts and sciences, in order to be transported to Paris:*

In the HOT-HOUSE of BARON DE GEYER, at Cologne.

Euphorbia spinosa in apice frugiferis. 2 Ind. div.

Euphorbia clava Herculis. 2 Ind.

Mesembryanthemum caninum.

Aloe minima.

In the HOT-HOUSE of the FLECTOR of COLOGNE, at Brühl.

Cactus monanthus, sp. novus.

Cactus mamillaris, spinis nigris.

Id. spinis albis.

Agave Americana, var. foliis intus albis, limbis viridibus.

Euphorbia heptagona, L.

Id. cereiformis.

Mesembryanthemum Romanum.

Ricinus ruberrimus.

Spiræa chamaedrifolia, Pallas.

Laurus Camphora, L. Two fine plants proper for the southern departments, where they may be naturalised.

No. II.—*List of Bulbous, Tubercous, and other Flowers, &c.*

26 Narcisuses, with a single flower; a new variety.

36 ditto white, odorous, and with the flowers in bouquets or bunches.

15 bulbs of the *ornithogalum*; large flowers, in white pyramids, and said to be odorous.

12 ditto of the *Iris xiphium latifolium floribus variegatis*. A fine variety.

600 clares of different fine varieties of the ranunculus.

3 packets of foreign kidney beans, (*haricots*) which rise from eight to ten feet above the surface, fructify abundantly, and produce pods ten (*French*) inches long, and sixteen broad; may be eaten green in summer, or salted, so as to keep during winter.

Two packets of another kind, nearly round, which grow in bunches of from three to six on the same stem.

Pamphlets, tracts on agriculture, catalogues of plants, flowers, kitchen herbs, &c.

No. III.—*List of Instruments of Agriculture, &c.*

A spade, of a different form from our's.

A pitch-fork for digging potatoes.—

N.B. The handles of these are bent in such a manner as to afford much facility to labour.

An instrument, with three blades, for cutting cabbage, of which *four crout* is made.

A mechanical bed, for the sick, wounded, and infirm.

No. IV.

41 different species of fruits and grains, mostly exotic.

61 specimens of different woods. This collection will serve for public instruction.

A drawing of the natural size of the *Tacca Alcefolia*.

A ditto, of the *Dapone Indica*.

Curious incrustations, &c. &c.

No. V.

This is a catalogue of various pieces of *terre de Cologne*, and of the wood which

is its basis, in various states of decomposition.

NO. VI.—MINERALOGY.

- 66 specimens of marbles, granites, and ancient porphyries, collected in Italy.
- 130 ditto of marble, from Norway, Denmark, Germany, and Brabant.
- 3 ditto of gold, with the ore still attached to the quartz.
- 3 ditto of silver, from Peru.
- 3 ditto of fine crystals.
- Impression of fishes, plants, &c. &c.

NO. VII.—LIST OF REMARKABLE MSS. SENT FROM COLOGNE.

- Catholicon Johannis a Janua*; grand folio, 1407. The capitals adorned with miniatures, and enriched with gold. The penmanship very fine.
- Biblia sacra*, 4 vols. vellum; atlas size.
- Hieronymus super Ezechielem & de locis Hebraicis*; vellum: folio.
- Fons Poetarum Richardi de Polla & alia poemata*: 8vo.
- Fabulae Alphonsi regis*: folio.
- Tabula magna omnium poetarum*; folio.
- Cypriani opuscula*, vellum; folio. Very fine penmanship.
- Liber de distinctione metrorum*; folio.
- Speculum humane salvationis*; vellum; folio, with miniatures; two copies.
- Vita Alexandri Magni, & alia opuscula*; folio.
- Biblia M. Hebræa*; vellum; 3 vols. folio.
- Stobæi eclogæ apophtegmatum*, Græce; folio.
- Liber logicus, Octavii Orticiani & alia ad rem medicam pertinentia*; folio, in vellum.
- Catalogue de la bibliothèque des Jésuites de Cologne*; folio.

NO. VIII.—LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PRINTED BOOKS SENT FROM COLOGNE.

- Hieronymi epistola*, Maguntiae; Scheffer, 1470; folio.
- Fortalium fidei*; folio, no date.
- Biblia sacra*; Nuremberg, 1477, folio.
- Catholicon Job. Jannensis*, Nuremberg, 1486, folio.
- Biblia sacra, vulgatæ editionis*, Rome; 1590; folio. (This is the bible of Sixtus V.)
- Biblia vulgata*, Colonia, 1479; folio.
- Platonis opera*, Venetiis, Aldus, 1513, in folio. The margins are full of variations, and manuscript notes.
- Leonardi de Elsinio sermones*; folio, no date.
- Suetonius Mediolani*, 1595; folio.

Philosophorum vitæ, Coburger (the printer's name) 1477, fol.

Virgilii opera, Nuremberg, 1492, fol.

Miscbna, Amstelodami, 1698, fol. 6 vols.

Biblia Germanica, Colonia, 1499, fol.

Evang. epist. Missel, Nurembergæ, 1484, vellum, small 4to.

Tituli quæstionum de XII quodlibet fratres Thomæ de Aquino, editio Antiq. Printed on vellum. No date.

Ejusdem summa de malo, &c. Impressum per Arnoldum.

Ther. Hern. fol. vellum. No date.

Anthologia, Græcè Florentiæ, 1494, 4to.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF TWO RECENT NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, IN PARIS; THE LYCEUM OF ARTS, AND THE REPUBLICAN LYCEUM.

THE LYCEUM OF ARTS was founded in the year 1792. A passage in the writings of the celebrated Abbé Raynal, intimating, "that the arts and industry require the most powerful support during the convulsions which agitate the state," gave rise to this establishment. Over it presides M. DESAUDRAY, president also of the *Bureau de Consultation*, and fellow of a number of learned societies. To this gentleman the *Lyceum* is indebted for the original plan and distribution of the building, the complete organization of the establishment in general, and the appointment of its directory, to whom he has been nominated the general secretary.

This great public edifice is divided into the following compartments:

- 1°. A covered gallery and the first vestibule.
- 2°. A second interior vestibule, with a spacious stair-case.
- 3°. A Gothic peristyle of 50 square feet dimensions.
- 4°. A third communicating vestibule.
- 5°. An oblong gallery, 500 feet in length.
- 6°. An extensive saloon, for the collection and exhibition of the arts, large enough to contain 3000 persons.
- 7°. A splendid hall, for musical concerts and dances.
- 8°. A library and a literary cabinet.
- 9°. Four halls, used as schools.
- 10°. An additional hall, for a *dépôt des arts*, or exhibition of arts.
- 11°. A Vauxhall, for nocturnal assemblies.

And 12°. Various apartments for baths, billiard-rooms, coffee-houses, &c.

The general plan of the Lyceum contains four leading objects :

- 1°. The encouragement of useful arts.
- 2°. The encouragement of agreeable and polite arts.
- 3°. Public instruction.
- 4°. The publication and diffusion of recent discoveries.

The directory of establishment includes all the professors engaged in the several branches of instruction; the assemblage of commissaries, selected from all the learned societies; and a certain number of enlightened citizens, in public repute for their inventions and other works. The primary business of the directory is to investigate every useful object laid before them and to make their reports and observations concerning the same to the society. The contents of these reports are recited in the public sittings, every seventh day (*séptid*) at five o'clock in the evening. At the close of these sittings, bounties are distributed to the inventors, &c. The great mass of materials for the *Journal of Arts*, is also furnished by the members of the directory: the Journal containing an accurate account of all the interesting transactions of the sitting.

The following is the method adopted in the several courses of instruction:

I. Political Economy. Professor DESAUDRAY.	{	The Social Arts
		Art of Government
II. Rural Economy. Professor DESAUDRAY.	{	Law of Nations
		Foreign Commerce
III. Mathematical Science. Professors JARCE, DUMAS, and NEVEL.	{	Trade in the interior.
IV. General Mathematics — Algebra — Geometry — Trigonometry, with their application — Astronomy — Fortification — Tactics — Nautical subjects.	{	Agriculture
		Melioration of Soils
V. Particular Mathematics — Arithmetic — Foreign Exchange — Banking — Book-keeping. Their application. — General Mechanics — Statics — Dynamics — Optics.	{	Forests
		Horticulture.

IV. General Physics.

Professors MIL-

LIN, GILLET,

LAUMONT, TON-

NELIER, and SUE.

Natural History

Zoology

Botany

Mineralogy

Anatomy

Physiology

Medicine

Chemistry.

V. Experimental Physics.

Professor

FOURCROY.

Meteorology

Optics

Electricity

Magnetism

VI. The Polite Arts.

Professor NEVEU.

Drawing

Painting

Sculpture

Architecture

Engraving

Music

Dancing

The Drama.

VII. The Belles Lettres.

Professors

LANGLE and LE-

PINE.

General Grammar

Languages

Rhetoric

Geography

History

Antiquities

Numismatography

VIII. Technology.

Professor HASSEN-

FRATZ.

Arts

and

Manufactures.

The inventors of discoveries, &c. are always allowed to be present when their rights are the subject of discussion. The decrees of the Lyceum are invariably administered, according to this equitable mode of judging and deciding. The premiums are sometimes a brass medal, with an honorary inscription, or a laurel crown; but consist, for the most part, of the honourable mention, &c. The meanest artificers are sometimes seen crowned, by the side of the most celebrated scholars.

In the literary cabinet is deposited an extensive collection of elementary treatises in the different arts and sciences.

In the schools are 400 seats, where persons may attend gratis. Every course of instruction comprises 36 lectures.

The foregoing is the outline of this grand national establishment; an institution so much the more praise-worthy, as it has been planned and executed at a time when the arts and sciences were supposed to be in France in a state the most critical.

THE REPUBLICAN LYCEUM.

Foreigners not well informed of the literary establishments in France, are apt frequently to confound the *Lyceum of Arts* with the *Republican Lyceum*. These, however, it should be observed, are very different institutions.

The

The REPUBLICAN LYCEUM was founded in the year 1785, and may be said to bear some resemblance to the *Athenian Portico*, where the most learned philosophers lectured in their respective branches of learning. The general plan of this Lyceum is by no means so comprehensive as that of the *Lyceum of Arts*, being solely appropriated to the culture of the sciences. The courses are of eight months' duration. One night in every decade is allotted to extraordinary sittings. The ladies, in numerous parties, frequent this Lyceum. There is a particular hall in it, with musical instruments, for their accommodation. There is also a lecture-hall, a conversation-hall, and a library.

The following is a list of the professors, in their respective faculties :

Physics,	DEPARCIEUX.
Literature,	LA HARPE.
Zoology,	BROGNIART.
Physiology,	SUE
The Arts,	HASSENFRATZ.
History,	GARAT.
Chemistry,	FOERCROY.
Mineralogy,	TONNELIER.
Geography,	MENTELLE.
Rural Economy	SILVESTRE.
Philosophical Grammar,	SICARD.
Declamation,	MOLÉ.
Italian Language,	BOLDONI.
English Language,	ROBERT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PUBLIC SITTINGS OF THE LYCEUM OF ARTS, AT PARIS.

AT the FIRST PUBLIC SITTING of the Lyceum of Arts, held on the 30th Germinal (April 19) DARCET made a report concerning several manufactories established by citizen OLIVIER, in the Faubourg of St. Antoine. Among the valuable articles he manufactures, is a new kind of earthen-ware, of the most beautiful colours; ornaments of *metallic earth*, as sonorous as bronze; black porcelain, equal to English, for Etruscan vases; and glazed earthen-ware, which is not subject to crack, proper for the common purposes of the kitchen. He also gave an account of a new process which will exempt all manufactories of earthen-ware from the ruinous carriage and expensive use of the *Nevers* sand, hitherto deemed indispensable. A crown was adjudged to him as the reward of his labours.

MALHERBE made a report concerning the invention of an economical me-

thod of spinning, in country places, and concerning an improvement of the double crane, proper for unloading ships in port, both by citizen TREMELLE. He obtained a medal.

LE GRANGE and VAUQUELIN made a report concerning SEGUIN's new way of tanning, by means of which the same operations may be performed for the best kinds of leather in a *decade* or two, that used to require two or three years. The manufactory of the above-mentioned artist, established at Sevres, is now capable of tanning, every year, *fifty* thousand ox-hides and two hundred thousand calfskins, besides dogskins and horse-hides. Two or three others, upon the same plan, are already set up in different departments. A crown was adjudged to citizen SEGUIN.

A report was made by DESAUDRAY, concerning the art of dividing swarms of bees, of removing them eight or ten leagues without deranging them, of inuring them to different climates, of parting the hives at will, and of cleaning and emptying them without killing or hurting their inhabitants; by citizen BARDON, a farmer. Rewarded with a medal.

Some new experiments of FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, upon the means of producing detonation by contact, (*détonation par le choc*) were executed by LEGRANGE, upon mixtures of *super-oxygenated muriate of pot-ash*, with sulphur and charcoal. The effects of these experiments were terrible enough to serve as a lesson of prudence to those who may be desirous of operating upon the same substances. Time and experience alone can teach us the useful purposes to which the above mixtures may be applied.

IN the SECOND PUBLIC SITTING of the 20th Prairial (June 8) a report was made by LEFEBURE concerning some improvements made by citizen JABARIN, in *Vaucanson's reel for winding off the silk from the cocoons*.—A medal.

A report was made, by BIENAIME, upon citizen SAUMON's simplification of the hand-mill for grinding corn, and another, by DIZE, upon an incorruptible cement, or plaster (*mastic incorruptible*) for privies, reservoirs of water, and stone terraces, invented by citizen PAROISSE, who, as well as citizen Saumon, was rewarded with a medal. The rest of the sitting was of little importance to the arts.

MATHEMATICAL

NEW PATENTS.

It will form a REGULAR PART of our future plan to present the Public with an abridged sketch of the specifications of all new Patents AS SOON AS THEY ARE ENROLLED. We have no doubt but Patentees will liberally contribute towards the perfection of our plan, by transmitting copies of their specifications; and we have no hesitation in asserting, that our plan itself is fraught equally with benefit to the Public and to the Patentees. Such of our readers as wish for more exact information, will doubtless have recourse to the offices of Enrollment, in Chancery-lane.

MR. DESMOND'S TANNING PROCESS.

ON the 15th of January, letters patent were granted to MR. WILLIAM DESMOND, No. 6, New Palace-yard, Westminster, for his invention of a method of tanning all sorts of hides and skins, and of rendering more solid and incorruptible in water, several vegetable and animal substances, such as flax, hemp, cotton, silk, hair, wool, &c. as well as the manufactures made thereof.

The principle of this invention is explained in the specification, by the following account of the process:—

“Provide five vessels, called digestors, with an aperture at the bottom of each: and let them be elevated upon stillages. Fill the digestors with tan; pour water on the tan in the first digester, and draw it off presently afterwards; pour this liquor on the tan in the second digester, draw it off, and pour it into the third, and so on till it comes through the fifth and last digester. The liquor is then highly coloured, and marks from six to eight degrees on the hydrometer for salts. This liquor may be called the *tanning lixivium*. It has this peculiar property, that if on a small quantity be poured a few drops of a solution of animal glue, the liquor which before was clear becomes turbid, and a whitish substance falls to the bottom of the glass. The precipitate thus obtained by means of the solution of glue, is a sure indication that the liquor contains the tanning principle; for this reason, that glue being of the same nature with the skins or hides of which it is made, whatever substance unites itself indissolubly with the former, will do so likewise with the latter. This solution is made by dissolving a little common glue in water over a moderate fire; by means of it not only oak-bark, but also the bark of several other trees, such as plane-tree, chestnut-tree, the American hemlock-tree, poplar, elm, willow, &c. as well as divers shrubs and plants, such as myrtle, &c. all of which I call tan, are found to contain the tanning principle; and by employing the solution as above, it will in

all cases be easy to ascertain, whether any given substance contains this principle or not.

“In the course of these lixiviations, two things will be observed; first, the liquor running from the first digester, at length loses its colour: if in this state a little of it be taken in a glass, and the former experiment be repeated, the liquor no longer becomes turbid, but remains clear, which shows it contains no more of the tanning principle; but if you pour into the same glass a few drops of sulphat of iron, the liquor becomes thick and black. This liquor is not to be poured on the tan in the second digester, but is to be laid by and used for the depilation, or taking off of the hair or wool. It is distinguished by the name of *gallic lixivium*, because it appears to contain the same principle as galls.

“The sulphat of iron is obtained, by dissolving a small quantity of iron in oil of vitriol, diluted with water; or by dissolving green copperas in water. This solution serves to ascertain such substances as contain the *gallic* principle. Lime-water will also produce this effect.

“When the liquor ceases to grow black, by the mixture of the sulphat of iron, it will be useless to pour any more water on the tan in the first digester. This tan, being exhausted both of the *tanning* and *gallic* principles, must be removed, and new tan put in its place.

“It will be observed, secondly, that the liquor after running through all the digestors, at last grows weak. Add to your stock of *tanning lixivium*, all the liquor that makes from six to eight degrees on the hydrometer; what afterwards proceeds from the last digester, is to be poured on the new tan in the first; then the fresh water is to be conveyed on the tan in the second digester, and the liquor of the first to be laid by, while it marks six or eight degrees on the hydrometer, and added to the *tanning lixivium*, which must always be carefully separated from the *gallic*. In this manner, the tan in all the digestors may be renewed,

renewed, and the lixiviations continued. The number of these lixiviations, as well as the mode of making them, may be varied at pleasure: the essential point is to repeat them so as to give the liquor a sufficient degree of concentration, which may be determined by the hydrometer, and proportioned to the quickness required in the operation, and to the thickness of the hides and skins to be tanned, all which experience will soon teach. As all kinds of tan are not equally good, it will sometimes happen that six or more filtrations will be necessary, to obtain a lixivium of six or eight degrees; in this case, the number of digestors may be increased, and the same method pursued as above, and when a weaker lixivium is wanted, three or four filtrations will be sufficient.

"The person who directs these lixiviations should be provided with the solution of glue and sulphat of iron already described, in order to ascertain the qualities of the different lixivium as well as with an hydrometer, or areometer, properly graduated, to determine their degree of concentration or specific gravity."

Besides the very great savings in point of time and labour, the leather tanned according to the above method being more completely saturated, will be found to weigh heavier, to wear better, and to be less susceptible of moisture than the leather tanned in the usual way. The thickest hides may be tanned in about fourteen days, and a boar's shield has been completely tanned in about three weeks, that, according to the common method, would require six or seven years. The saving, moreover, in other respects, is at least 120 per cent.

The other animal and vegetable substances already mentioned, by being steeped for a certain time in a weaker or stronger tanning lixivium, will acquire strength and incorruptibility. Cords, ropes, and cables made of hemp or spartery, impregnated with this principle, will support much greater weights without breaking, will be less liable to be worn out by friction, will run more smoothly on pulleys, &c. This liquor in short will be found so advantageous, particularly in the rigging of vessels, as to render the use of tar in many cases unnecessary. Even meat may be preserved by it without salt.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

On the 10th of August, the specification of a patent was enrolled, at the MONTHLY MAG. No. IX.

Petty Bag Office, by MR. THOMAS PORTS, of Sanctuary, in the parish of Penrice, in the county of Glamorgan, for his invention of a machine for the moving of vessels, boats and barges on canals, and other still waters. The machine consists of a vertical oar, which is made to act at the stern of the vessel that is required to be moved forward. The oar is put in motion by means of a pole, to one end of which it is fastened, which pole is suspended above the deck by a rope or chain, on which it swings. The pole is kept steady and in its proper direction, by lateral beams that project as far over the stern of the vessel, as the oar is intended to move backward and forward. The vertical oar, or power, is readily pushed backward, and drawn forward by means of the swinging pole, on elevating the end of the pole when the oar is to be pushed back, and on pulling the end down when the oar is to be drawn forwards. In these alternate movements consist the practice of the invention. The broad surface of the oar, varying in its size, according to the depth of water and weight of the vessel, is not expressed in the specification.

COMPOSITION MILLSTONES.

MR. MAJOR PRATT, lime-burner, of Running Waters, in the parish of Pitlington Halgarth, in the county of Durham, obtained a patent, on the 11th of March, which was enrolled on the 6th of September, for a method of manufacturing a composition stone, that will answer the purpose of grinding every species of corn, and all the other purposes to which foreign and other millstones are, or may be applied. The principle of his invention consists in a due mixture of siliceous and argillaceous earths, under certain circumstances, and converting the same into stone by the application of heat. To produce the semi-vitrification necessary to the hardness of the stone, an addition is made to the mixture of about one seventh of calcareous earth, for which he found lime to answer well; but various other substances he conceives may accomplish the same end, such as gypsum, alkaline salts, coal, iron, &c. The heat requisite should vary according to circumstances, but the degree found to answer, is the same as that used in the calcination of lime, some of the composition having been prepared in a lime-kiln, during the usual process of burning lime.

Mr. PRATT conceives his composition, by being burnt in moulds of any particular

particular figure, may be well applied in building-ornaments, and to other useful purposes, and prove more durable than stucco, or any other composition now in use.

CLEANSING CHIMNEYS.

On the fourth of July, letters patent were granted to Daniel Davis, of the parish of St. Giles, Middlesex, for his invention of a machine, by which he proposes to sweep and cleanse chimneys, and extinguish chimneys on fire, without any person going up the same, as is now the practice. The machine consists of an apparatus of rack work, of various lengths, which, by means of a hand-turn, is made to ascend the chimney.

The lengths of the rack-work are joined together by means of mortices and tenons, with a spring which holds them fast. In each length is a joint, by which the rack work will accommodate itself to angles or turns in the flues. To the first or uppermost length is affixed a brush, of hair, or wire, or sponge, or other elastic substance, as the occasion may require.

This invention is, doubtless, well calculated to answer the purpose intended, and may, perhaps, be the means of diminishing the number of those objects of misery, the unfortunate chimney-sweepers.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

[This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[Continued from our last.]

CHAUMETTE.

PIERRE GASPARDIN CHAUMETTE, the revolutionary recorder of Paris, was a native of the town of *Nevers*, in the *Orleanois*. Few men excited more attention in France for a time, or had a more hateful task to perform, during the most tragical part of the Revolution, than Chaumette. He had been bred to the sea, but not relishing that life, and failing to obtain expected preferment therein, he quitted it, and lived by the use of his pen, which he certainly knew how to manage more to his profit, than the *compasi*. He could, however, speak better, and more fluently, than he could write. He had also been employed as a librarian and amanuensis to a dignitary of the church, in the diocese of *Nivernois*, but at the commencement of the troubles in France was actually a clerk to an attorney, and occasionally wrote for the newspapers, as well as trifles for the stage. He was one of the chief disciples of CAMILLE DESMOULINS, and among the first who put the tri-coloured cockade in his hat just before the taking of the *Bastille*. He greatly out-ran that apostle in zeal for the new faith, for when Camille was composing the first number of his *Vieux Cordelier*, with the hope of

tranquilising the overheated imaginations of the leaders of that great event, and tempering the public rage against the real or supposed enemies of the new order of things, Chaumette was still farther inflaming it, and directing it in vengeance against particular individuals. It was Chaumette that instigated the commune of Paris to demand the trial of the queen, and he was of the committee which prepared the charges, and regulated the evidence against that ill-fated woman. He was himself a witness too against her, at the revolutionary tribunal, and undertook to reprimand M. LA TOUR DUPIN, lately war minister to Louis XVI, for not exposing those parts of Antoinette's conduct, which, it was insisted on, he was privy to, or acquainted with. The most odious part of this man's character, as to his charge against this imprudent queen, was an incestuous *penchant* towards her infant son, till then confined with her in the temple. This insinuation, for it could be called no more, shocked the whole court and auditory, and especially the female part of it, and immediately sunk the accuser in the popular opinion. Even Robespierre himself, under whose auspices he was believed to act, grew outrageous when he was told of this article of accusation, more absurd than all the rest; and it is not denied, even by her severest enemies, that that culpable and lost princess was murdered.

murdered, under the form of a revolutionary trial. Whatever might have been the amount of her crimes, had they been fairly enumerated or weighed, and whatever punishment might have been pronounced on them, it is not less a fact, that nothing like justice was done her in that mock ceremony. No sooner was Robespierre informed that the *procureur of the commune* had exhibited a charge of so unnatural a die against the miserable prisoner, than he exclaimed, "The fool! was it not enough that he had proved her a *Meffalina*, but he must make an *Agrippina* of her too?" Robespierre instantly saw this abominable conduct of Chaumette would hurt the credit of the cause, on which account he never forgave him, though he allowed the zeal to continue to operate on inferior objects, till it whelmed the zealot himself in ruin. Chaumette had credit now with none but the very *scum* of the revolution, and such recriminatory matter will always be thrown off in national ebullitions of this kind.

Robespierre was at this time in the very zenith of his power, yet Chaumette moved such a proposition in the full commune, as gave reason to many to believe that he would set up as his rival in the city. This daring motion was for uniting all the heads of the forty-eight sections of Paris in one council, a measure that would have superseded the force of the legislature itself, if not its authority. This was a project, conceived in common with the famous HEBERT, MOMORA, and MAZUEL, and would have been aided in its execution by the daring ROUSIN, who at that time commanded a body of the *armé révolutionnaire*.

How far Robespierre was apprised of, or approved the scheme, does not appear; many shrewd observers of what was passing, seemed satisfied that it was to have been only a prelude "to the swelling act" that was to follow, when the hero of the piece was to have been in full play. The majority of the convention saw through the veil which covered the workings of the plot, and anticipated their own danger, should it be carried into effect. They, therefore, without loss of time, annulled the proceedings already had in it, declared all to be rebels who should persist therein. Chaumette appeared to put a good face on the correction. He told the commune, on its next meeting, that his proposition must be relinquished, for that the convention, with a voice paternal, though severe, had stamped with nullity their

former resolution, and that it became them, like dutiful children, to submit. Hebert, Momora, and Mazuel, were soon after accused as traitors, imprisoned, tried, and executed; but Chaumette survived a short time longer, as his enemies thought it safer to wear away by degrees the remaining popular partiality for him, before he should be struck at. He was taken up, however, on the 26th of March, 1794, under a charge of conspiring, with the foregoing men, against the government, and guillotined on the 13th of April following, without the smallest effort, on the part of Robespierre, to save him.

He said, at the place of execution, that the revolution had inflamed his imagination, and at times intoxicated his brain, from the too free gratification of his vengeance for the personal injuries he had received. He said, also, that three instances had come to light of his aristocratic and inveterate enemies attempting his life; and that a desire of reprisal, in which he conceived the safety of the commonwealth in a measure involved, made him seek all occasions for arrogating power, but that he never cherished an idea of possessing any permanent authority, not even of a secondary or subordinate nature.

THE DUKE DE BOURBON

Is descended from the most ancient family of Europe, and one which was also reckoned the most *illustrious* during an age when birth, and not virtue, conferred a claim to immortality. Being of the branch of Bourbon-Condé, and son of Prince Louis Joseph de Bourbon, and Charlotte Godefride Elizabeth de Rohan-Soubése, he is consequently nearly related, not only to the late king of France, but also to the kings of Spain, and the two Sicilies, and many of the princes of the empire.

The history of this nobleman carries a moral along with it, and ought to teach humility to the aristocracy of Europe. To those who are zealots for the rights of humanity, his misfortunes, however, will scarce afford even a transitory pang, when it is recollected, that on his immense estates, the life of a partridge was in equal estimation with the life of a peasant, and the game laws enforced far more strictly than the criminal code!

The duke lately resided in Golden-square, where he acted as an agent for his "cousins" the emigrant princes; he is not, indeed, acknowledged at the

court of St. James's, as their ambassador, but he has solicited in their name, although hitherto but with little effect. The last sum delivered him, on behalf of the once splendid house of Bourbon, is said to have amounted to less than one half year of his own income, before the revolution!

While the son acts occasionally in a diplomatic capacity here, the father,

PRINCE LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON-
CONDE,

A warrior grown grey under arms, is at the head of a body of emigrants on the borders of Switzerland. These have at different times been subsidized by the coalited courts, and are said to be at this moment in the pay of England. Of all the enigmas of the present day, the greatest, perhaps, is, the refusal to allow these men to fight their own battles! The French *noblesse* have repeatedly solicited to enter their native country, sword in hand, and have been threatened with chastisement for persevering in this wish!

THE SOI-DISANT LOUIS XVIII

(For so he must be styled, until he is acknowledged by some one court of Europe, according to diplomatic etiquette) was known, before the revolution, by the name and titles of Louis Stanislaus Xavier, Comte de Provence, and Monsieur.

He is now in his 42d year, and his consort, a princess of Sardinia, in her 43d.

During the late reign, he participated but little in either the intrigues or the debaucheries of the court. His brother, Louis XVI, attached himself to the study of *charts*, while he addicted himself to *books*—their consorts were fond of far different amusements!

It must not be omitted, that at an early period of his life, he discovered a taste for poetry; and as he has actually written some *very pretty verses*, he may at least claim to be admitted into the catalogue of 'royal and noble authors.'

Previously to the flight to Varennes, both the king and his brother were greatly respected, and the bulk of the people relied implicitly on their reiterated oaths and protestations to remain in France, some of which were preferred voluntarily, and, indeed, unexpectedly. Luckily for *Monsieur* (if it really may be called so) while Louis took the road for Montmedy, he pursued that which led towards Mons, and escaped. Like our Charles II, after the

battle of Worcester, he has since led a wandering life, subsisted on the precarious bounty of his friends, and been so reduced, as almost to excite the humiliating pity of his enemies. From Verona he was lately dismissed, with an uncourteous precipitancy, by the senate of Venice, a body that, by means of its policy, has been able to maintain its power undiminished amidst the innovations of ages. His brother,

CHARLES PHILIP COMTE D'ARTOIS, Once the most gay, gaudy, fluttering, accomplished, luxurious, and expensive prince in Europe, has at length found an asylum in the ancient palace of the Scottish kings: and that nation now repays to the Bourbons, at Holyrood-house, what the Stuarts were indebted to them, in point of hospitality, at St. Germain's. His reception, however, owing perhaps to the *latitude* of the place, is very cold; and the ill furnished and ill lighted apartments at Edinburgh must recal, from the very contrast, the superbly decorated halls of Versailles.

The Count d'Artois, or *Monsieur* as he now styles himself, was beloved by the courtiers, but execrated by the people, for to his extravagance they attributed, (perhaps unjustly) great part of their misery. Certain it is, that Calonne was reproached with having supplied both him and the queen with immense sums of money; and some of the immense *deficit* has been referred to that source!

Were it not for our attachment to the laws, it might be painful to recollect that, in our own time, a king* has been immured within one of our English gaols, and that, at this very day, a prince of the most powerful house in Europe is actually confined six days of the week within the purlieus of a Scotch abbey.

The count's establishment is far from being splendid. The apartments were fitted up under the direction of the barons of the Exchequer; who, it must be acknowledged, have displayed no inclination to encourage a wasteful expenditure—the candles, which are said to be tallow, are administered so sparingly, as to produce "darkness visible" rather than light; and it is well known that his royal highness dines, daily, with his own officers, at a side table. This is, no doubt, a mortifying situation to a branch of a family proverbially proud; but a more expensive establishment would be necessarily deemed an injustice towards

* Theodore,

the people that now cheerfully add his maintenance to their own increasing burdens.

M. DE BOUILLÉ,

During the American war, was a governor in the French West-India islands, and acquired great and deserved popularity even among his enemies, by the generosity of his disposition, the elegance of his manners, and an utter contempt of that sordid avarice which often reduces the representative of a king, in a distant colony, to the level of a public plunderer. On retaking St. Eustatia from the English, he scorned to imitate its former conquerors, for private property was by him deemed sacred and inviolable! The English West-India merchants were so much pleased with his conduct, that they presented him with a gold-hilted sword, by the hands, I believe, of the venerable and amiable general Melville. That very sword, on his arrival in England in 1794, was rudely snatched from his side by a custom-house officer, in consequence of an order for disarming the French emigrants. This hurt him exceedingly; and he never mentions the circumstance without indignation.

On the revolution, M. de Bouillé recollected that he was a noble, but he forgot that he was a Frenchman. Brave and generous, but impetuous, violent, and sanguine, many of the errors of Louis XVI have been attributed to his counsels. He has been often charged by his enemies with the massacre at Nantz; but he is fully convicted of being the author of the king's flight, an event generously forgiven by the legislative assembly, but never forgotten by the people.

He at first refused to take the oath for the maintenance of the constitution, an oath tendered to all the military men. This of course awakened suspicion; but that very suspicion was soon after lulled into security, in consequence of the soldier-like frankness with which he afterwards subscribed it. On this, he was immediately entrusted with the care of the frontiers on the side of Lorraine, by the king, who was greatly attached to him. This important post enabled him to plan a retreat for his majesty, into the province of Luxemburg; and had it not been for the intrepidity of a postmaster (Drouet) the plot would have assuredly succeeded.

After Louis XVI was brought back

to Paris, lieutenant-general Bouillé was declared a rebel. Notwithstanding this, his majesty kept up a communication with the outlaw; and it was the discovery of the secret remittance of a sum of money to him that rendered the assembly *unanimous* as to his punishment: the members differed indeed, but it was merely on the question, not of guilt, but of policy.

THE ABBÉ DE PERCY AND THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The abbé, who is the younger brother of the count de Percy, was bred to the church, and being of an ancient family, and educated in the strict rules of *canonical obedience*, he was of course an enemy to a revolution that by one mighty effort put an end to the power and authority of the nobles and the pope. From his living, at *Vanne*, in Normandy, he consequently found it prudent to retire, and soon after withdrew altogether from France. From Hamburgh, which, since the capture of Coblenz, has become the centre of counter-revolutionary projects, he embarked on board an English packet, with some of the illustrious *ci-devants* of his province, destined, like his own brother, for the ill-fated expedition against Quiberon. Happily for them, they were too late! else they would inevitably have shared the fate of their unhappy countrymen.

The abbé did not know a single word of English on his landing at Yarmouth, and yet he had been once before in this country, and absolutely *buffed*, in the neighbourhood of New-street, Covent Garden, out of twenty guineas he had received but a few minutes before, from the house of sir R. Herries of St. James's street, in consequence of his ignorance of our vernacular tongue. This circumstance very justly inspired him with a terrible idea of our Police (which, by the bye, has always been worse regulated since this detested word has been adopted into our language, and *stipendiary* magistrates maintained for its preservation) but it did not induce him to learn our tongue. To immure himself after sunset, and thus constitute himself a prisoner in his own apartment, was the only expedient the *curé* of *Vanne* could bethink himself of, in order to secure his purse and person in the metropolis of England.

To the humanity of a gentleman who accompanied him in the packet, he, and the whole *emigrant noblesse* were indebted for passing their trunks at the custom-house,

house, bringing them in a coach to town, procuring passports, suitable lodgings, &c. After residing some time in London, the abbé repaired to Bath, in order to meet his countrymen, who having missed the opportunity of spilling their blood under the auspices of M. de Puisaye, were determined to regale themselves with a tour through the west of England. Once arrived at Bath, the *ex-curé* deemed it too agreeable a residence, to leave it quickly. He accordingly remained long enough to spend the little money he had brought with him, and when that was once gone, it was evident that the pittance which government allows to the French clergy would not enable him to make a great figure at so fashionable a watering place.

In this dilemma, what was to be done? His countrymen, who were not ignorant of his deplorable situation, reminded him that he was descended from the English Percies, and as the duke of Northumberland luckily happened to be at that very moment at Bath, he would have a fair opportunity of soliciting assistance, not from a stranger, but a relation. Such was the reasoning of the *Norman noblesse*; but the poor abbé, in addition to the scruples arising from his own delicacy, urged another, and an almost invincible objection. This was, that his brother, the count, the *head of the family*, had actually waited on his grace, in the character of kinsman, but not being able to adduce proofs that appeared satisfactory, was not admitted to an audience. Notwithstanding this, it was at length determined that the attempt should be made, and the priest actually succeeded, where the soldier had failed.

The duke, on the receipt of a letter, returned a polite answer, and begged a few days for investigation. In the mean time he himself wrote to lord Harcourt, at whose house the duc d'Harcourt resides, and made enquiry respecting the de Percies of Normandy. The event justified the assertions of the French *curé*, and gave a fair opportunity for exerting the wonted liberality of the English peer, who instantly transmitted to his *neveu* ~~en~~ a gold box, with a bank note enclosed in it, invited him to his table, which was from that day open to him,

and has ever since interested himself in his welfare.

THE ABBÉ GUILLON.

After nearly eighteen centuries of persecution, and the murder of many millions of the human race, by triumphant fanaticism; it at length seems to be pretty generally acknowledged, that every man has a right to judge for himself, in respect to religion! When will the same liberal sentiment prevail in regard to government? Alas! we are yet intolerant on that head, and the axe of the executioner is still brandished, throughout all civilized Europe, against those who dare to differ with the "constituted authorities." The war of superstition is at an end, but that against opinion is in the zenith, and we still persecute, notwithstanding all our boasted attainments, and that too "for conscience' sake."

There have been many instances of heroism displayed during the French revolution, by the republicans: the following is on the side of the royalists:

During the infamous massacres of September, there were two Abbé Guillons imprisoned in the same gaol---the Abbaye, in Paris. One of them was called into the court-yard, while the ruffians were busied in assassinating their victims, and a note, containing an order of the municipality, tantamount to a reprieve, was put into his hand. After examining it minutely, he paused for a few moments, and knowing, from circumstances, that it was not intended for himself, he turned round to the messenger, and observing that there was another abbé of the same name in prison, he returned with a firm step, and an unaltered countenance, to die.

These original Anecdotes will be REGULARLY CONTINUED in the Monthly Magazine; and the Conductors request the assistance of all persons, who, by a recent residence in France, are qualified to communicate unpublished and interesting facts.

Our next Number will contain a copious and original account of the Directory of France.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

*On occasion of an interrupted Voyage from
ROSS to CHEPSTOW, Sept. 1796.*

BY DR. BEDDOES.

FAREWELL! thou dear to Fancy's eye!
Farewell, thy scenes, Arcadian WYE!
Back to the world, with footsteps slow,
From thy sequester'd glades I go!
And turn, by Eve's protracted light,
To catch one last impressive sight,
That faithful Mem'ry firm may hold
Thy blended forms of soft and bold;
And, by thy images possess'd,
A sense serener soothe my breast.

WYE! by thy brink—at Order's birth,
While fire-born vapours heav'd the earth—
In act on Albion's soil to trace
A theatre of sylvan grace,
Presiding NATURE chose her stand;
There high she waved her plastic wand.
Swift spreads the level, sinks the dell,
And rude emerging masses swell.
Fair thought on thought to being sprung,
Fond o'er her toil the Sov'reign hung;
Last smote the rock, and bade THEE roll,
The SPIRIT of the perfect whole!
Then fled yon steep thy gushing tide,
And wheel'd far off his concave side:
O'er glooms unpierc'd pil'd crags ascend,
Dark o'er the deeps tall forests bend,
Slow steals the wave in silence by,
O'erawed as though a God were nigh*.

Unscar'd by war, unstain'd by blood,
Through ages, VAGA! roll thy flood;
Nor e'er broad oak, that shrouds thy tide,
Fell deed of midnight spoiler hide.
Cool in thy groves, a frequent guest,
May Innocence, uninjur'd, rest;
Untam'd, Beauty, round thy bed,
Her rural bland enchantments spread;
There on the Muse's wandering child,
Burst unimagined visions wild.
There he who shuns a brother's eye,
Sad Outcast! and himself would fly;
Own some sweet moments of repose—
There breathe, deluded of his woes.

THE NATURAL SON.

By the Rev. J. BIDLAKE, of PLYMOUTH.

CHILDREN of Plenty, who the cheering
rays
Of liberal Fortune's golden sunshine share,
While love parental crowns your cloudless days,
Meets every wish, prevents each rising care;

* Note. The middle paragraph alludes to that theory of the earth, which teaches that the present land was once the bottom of the sea, and that it was raised by subterraneous fires.

Ah! do not spurn misfortune's outcast child,
Who knows no shelter, finds no friendly
door;

A snow-drop, shatter'd in the dreary wild,
Nipt by the storm, with rain besprinkled o'er.

On me no father bends his partial eyes,
No mother in her soft'ring arms protects;
My daily wants no tenderness supplies,
My doubtful steps no precept now directs.

Can they deserve the parent's sacred name,
Untrue to nature, and than brute less kind;
Who dare to riot in a guilty flame,
Nor own the feelings of parental mind?

Be not e'en savage breasts with pious love,
Do those forget a parent's tender care?
E'en brutal instinct soft affections prove,
The sweet sensations even reptiles share.

Yet polish'd life, unblushing, dares disown
The first, the dearest feelings of the soul;
Falsely refin'd, and boldly shameless grown,
Spurns at all law, defies all soft controul.

Condemn'd to pine, forsook by fickle love,
Of sacred honour stripp'd, of conscious pride;
Condemn'd Ingratitude's sharp stings to prove,
Of broken heart, alas! my mother died.

In vain, 'tis said, I stretch'd my infant arms,
That ask'd to meet her fond, her warm em-
brace;

In vain the dawning blush of orient charms
Sat smiling in the roses of my face.

Ah! touch'd by death, beneath his icy pow'r,
No ans'ring smiles, no look, could the
repay;

So, nipt by vernal frosts, a transient flow'r
Hangs o'er the infant bud, and fades away.

On the wide world cast forth, forlorn, un-
known,
No friendship bleeds, no kindred breast, for
me;

No ties of dear relationship I own,
The wand'ring child of casual Charity.

Canst thou, who gave me birth, canst thou
maintain,

In ostentatious pomp, yon menial crowd?
O! could the refuse of that wanton train,
To feed these famish'd lips but be allow'd!

There, proudly tow'ring o'er the subject land,
By costly art bedeck'd, and lavish taste,
Behold my father's sumptuous mansion stand,
The seat of riot, and licentious waste.

In golden goblets laughs the luscious wine,
High viands sick'ning appetite invite;
On silken beds their luxury sinks supine,
And wantonness and cost their pow'rs unite.

Each faithless friend the ready gate receives,
The cup of water cold where I implore;
My famish'd appetite no scrap relieves,
To me, and Want, alone is clos'd the door.

Could

Could I but lay this poor dejected head
Where e'en the fav'rite brute may shelter'd
feed;
Could I but find the straw my humble bed;
Half as the hound belov'd, or pamper'd feed.
Yet he, with raptur'd eye, can fondly view
The offspring branch of wedded Avarice;
And is to me, alas! no piety due?
Thus, guiltless, must I pay the tax of vice?
Has bounteous Nature been to me less kind?
Less nicely bade my forming features grow?
With true affections less supplied my mind?
What stain has God affixed upon this brow?
No little bird that shelters in a tree,
No beast that to the secret covert hies,
But clearly proves kind Heaven's vast charity;
And bids me hope for Mercy's large supplies.
'Tis said this face is cast in equal mould,
Where of the heart the pure sensations play;
For oft', too oft', of beauty am I told,
By those who wish that beauty to betray.
Hear then, ye sons of Pleasure! hear my tale,
Who gaily wanton in variety;
And think, like me, how, pierc'd by every
gale,
Your offspring asks the mite of Charity.
Plymouth, Oct. 9, 1796.

*Translation of a Greek Idyllium, written in
1765, by the Right Hon. C. J. Fox.*

Quid murt facit natura.

OLPIS.

DARKNESS o'erhangs the plain, obscures
the day,
And dims the lustre of the noontide ray:
No choral song of birds the ear assails,
But solemn silence through the grove prevails.
Some angry God, whom mortal woes delight,
Hath quench'd the solar orb in chilling night.
Shepherds, of future wars I fear the sign,
Shepherds, I dread Diana's wrath divine.

DAPHNIS.

Like thee the anger of the Gods I fear:
Ah, lest disease invade our fleecy care,
Or raging war, the bane of human joy,
Our fertile vales and fruitful glebe destroy,
Before the altar let us suppliant bend;
T' avert impending ills let prayer ascend;
By me, t' appease the Gods, a lamb be given,
By thee a goat be sacrific'd to Heaven.

OLPIS.

Phœbus again shine forth! Have we then err'd?
Son of Latona, have we ought defer'd
Of holy adoration? In thine ire
Hid'st thou thy face? All, that exist, desire
Thy bounteous light. To thee we daily pray'd,
To thee our daily gifts obedient paid.

DAPHNIS.

Cease, shepherd, cease, for hither Lycid bends
His welcome step: him most the Muse be-
friends:

Him the chaste moon, and him the sacred sun,
Him too the stars, as in their course they run,
Escape not: for 'tis his their paths to trace,
Numb'ring the mansions of ethereal space.
Sweet is the pipe of Lycidas: he knows
What laws control the planets, and he shows
The wonders of the sky: we soon shall hear
From him, if once again the day-light will ap-
pear.

LYCIDAS.

Fear not, my friends: for now, with brighter
ray,
Peeps from its veil of clouds the eye of day.
'Tis not the offended Deity, that chides,
'Tis not the bloody sign of war, that hides
The golden sun: that which, at highest noon,
Dims his fierce splendour, is the gentle moon.
Gray's-Inn, Sept. 9. W. R.

THE DEATH OF JOSHUA.

CHILDREN of Israel! Death, with torpid
hand,
Chills the slow current of your chieftain's blood;
Draw near—attend with awe the last command
Of him who knows your God—the great—
the good!
List to that voice, whose shout amid the war
So oft has fill'd the hostile host with dread,
When Anak's giant offspring hid their head,
When Canaan fled afar.
Tho' now by age unstrung, its feeble sound,
Yet still it breathes for you. Friends—chil-
dren—gather round!

So Joshua spake; intent, around,
The assembled nation caught the guardian sound,
Silent in pious grief.
And many a bosom heav'd the sigh,
And swollen with tears was many an eye,
For well they lov'd the Chief.
Alone untrembling, and serene,
The aged warrior's face was seen,
A milder fire illum'd his fading eyes;
Mild as the dim-decaying ray,
When faintly o'er the evening skies
Beams the last radiance of departing day.

Friends, who beneath my banners oft have
pour'd
On Canaan's impious chiefs red slaughter's
tide:
When, clad in terrors, the Almighty Lord
Call'd forth his storms, and blasted tyrant pride:
Still from the God of gods protection crave,
When Joshua's nerveless arm shall moulder in
the grave.

Nor deem the high-heap'd votive pile,
Eternal Justice can beguile;
Or victim smoke in mantling mist can hide
The secret crimes that stain the heart,
Each lawless lust and self-deceiving art,
From Him whose energy, dilated wide,
Spreads thro' unbounded space its sovereign sway,
Where, drown'd in darkness, dies yon sun's ex-
hausted ray.

What

What time amid the land where pours the Nile
Far o'er the plain his fertilizing flood,
Oppression rear'd his gore-cemented pile,
Your fathers bow'd oppress'd,
And terror wither'd each hope-widow'd breast;
Then stretch'd Jehovah forth th' almighty
hand,
And Nilus roll'd a tainted tide of blood;
And darkly-brooding o'er the land,
CONTRAGION, with her blasting breath,
Breath'd o'er the king-curst realm the gales of
Death.

On his couch reclines the tyrant king,
And tranquil as the sleep of Innocence!
At once in loud and frantic cry,
The midnight shrieks of agony
Burst on his startl'd sense:
For now in darkness, on the whirlwind's wing,
The angel of destruction rides along!
The monarch hangs, in anguish wild,
Low o'er the blasted carcase of his child.

He wakes to rage—the despot's force,
Israel! pursues thy heavenly-guided course;
Where God restrain'd th' obedient sea,
Rush'd Pharaoh's impious army, swollen with
pride.
The impetuous tide
Burst then its magic boundary;
On roll'd the stream, with gather'd waters strong,
And steeds and chiefs, in death commingled,
float along.

Power all benignant! still thine aid
To Israel's chosen sons display'd,
Demands the choral song of Gratitude;
When in the desert wastes they stray,
And Famine follow'd on the perilous way,
Thy goodness gave the food:
The bread of Heav'n descends, on fated wing
The airy tribe to Israel fly;
And when for thirst to thee they cry,
From the hard rock gush'd forth the abundant
spring.
Nor then was known Jehovah's power
Alone in Want's despondent hour:
The Eternal's might directs the fight;
Where the fierce Anakin the battle led,
And Og gigantic died, and Canaan fled.

In Jericho's strong towers, th' insulting foe
Our hallowed host defied;
For firm her walls, and firm on every side
The frequent fort arose:
Six days secure, on Jericho's high wall,
They saw the ark in mystic circle borne,
And mock'd the sacred rites. The sabbath morn
Arose, and now again the foe
Beheld where Israel's warriors, still and slow,
In seven-fold circle past.
At once they paus'd—a long and louder blast
The trumpets pour'd—a deep and general cry
Join'd the loud blast in dreadful harmony;
Earth heav'd her bosom with convulsive throes,
And prone, with all her towers and chiefs, fell
Jericho.

MONTHLY MAG. No. IX.

God is with ye, O Israel! fear not ye,
Tho' Slaughter, in his regal car,
Leads on his barbarous bands to war;
Tho' chiefs allied on every side
Encircle—God shall give the victory.
Remember, when the orbs of Heaven stood still!
Remember, when my voice forbade the night
To shield the vanquish'd tyrants in their flight!
In vain they hid them then;
Tho' darkness then fail'd to save,
The eye of Vengeance pierc'd the secret den,
They met their doom deserv'd; denied a grave,
To all the winds of Heaven their loathly
bodies wave.

But though the trump of war no more affright,
Fly the soft enticing measure,
From the magic lute of pleasure;
Fly the soft sounds deceitful of delight:
For thro' your veins th' enerv'ing charm shall
creep,
Drowning each nobler thought in Vice's deadly
sleep.

These foes avoid---my children fly
The dimpling smile---the languid eye---
The languid eye, whose liquid roll
Thrills thro' the fascinated soul.
Fly the soft touch---the soul-subduing sight---
Israel---conquer here by flight.

Go, Israel, break th' oppressor's rod,
And fight and conquer in the cause of God.

S.

EPI T A P H.

COM'ST thou to read the records of the dead,
And wouldst thou scan his life with eye
severe?

She who the secrets of his bosom read
Groans in deep anguish o'er her husband's bier.
O'er their beloved parent's clay-cold bed
His children pour the agonizing tear;
Go, to the proudly-virtuous turn thine eyes,
Feel they more warm Affection's holiest flame?
Are they more lov'd for life's best charities?
Or grace they more the friend's---the father's
name?

N.

TO A FROG.

POOR being! wherefore dost thou fly?
Why seek to shun my gazing eye,
And palpitate with fear?
Indulge a passing traveller's sight,
And leap not on in vain affright;
No cruel foe is here.

I would but pause awhile, to view
Thy dapp'l'd coat of many a hue;
Thy rapid bound survey;
And see how well thy limbs can glide
Along the sedge-crown'd streamlet's tide,
Then journey on my way.

No savage sage am I, whose pow'r
Shall tear thee from thy rush-wave bow'r,

5 A

T

To feel th' unsparing knife ;
No barbarous schemes this hand shall try,
Nor, to prolong thy death, would I.
Prolong thy little life.

Ah ! let not him, whose wanton skill
Delights the mangled frog to kill,
The wreath of praise attain !
Philosophy abhors the heart
That prostitutes her sacred art,
To give one being pain.

TO RELIGION.

BY CHARLES WATKINS, ESQ.
FRIEND of the drooping heart ! still whif-
pering peace,
To staunch the tear which Anguish bids to roll ;
The balm of Comfort, and of Hope encrease,
And trustless Fear, and dull-ey'd doubt con-
troul,
And raise to ecstasy the grateful soul,
And teach mankind the paths of blifs to know,
And how, with tranquil awe, their God
adore,
Reveal the source, whence only Grace could
flow,
And future spheres---when woe shall be no
more ;
Thou canst alone those sacred aids bestow,
Which calm the sorrowing soul through each
sad scene below !

SONNET.

EVENING, as, musing on my lonely way,
I wander on, mine eye delights to view
Thy mellow'd tints, of many a sober hue,
Steal slowly o'er the radiance of the day ;
The still hour sooths my soul, and wears away
Sad Mem'ry's painful thought, as many a
dream
Fond Fancy pictures, in her vision'd theme
Of coming joy : but soon with sterner sway
Frowns the dark Heav'n ; thy sadly-pleasing
light,
Friendly to Meditation, shall decay
Amid the shadows of descending night.
Ah, lovely dreams ! so, tho' my soul delights
On you to dwell, Truth's form severe pursues,
To blend your airy forms with Sorrow's fable
hues.

REFLECTIONS ON ENTERING INTO ACTIVE LIFE.

A Poem, which affects not to be POETRY.
LOW was our pretty cot : our tallest rose
Peep'd at the chamber-window. We could
hear
(At silent noon, and eve, and early morn)
The sea's faint murmur : in the open air
Our myrtles blossom'd, and across the porch
Thick jasmynes twin'd : the little landscape
round
Was green and woody, and refresh'd the eye.
It was a spot, which you might aptly call
The VALLEY of SECLUSION. Once I saw
(Hallowing his sabbath-day by quietness)

A wealthy son of Commerce saunter by,
BRISTOWA's citizen : he paus'd, and look'd,
With a pleas'd sadness, and gazed all around ;
Then ey'd our cottage, and gaz'd round again,
And said, *it was a blessed little place !*
And we *were* blessed ! Oft with patient ear
Long-list'ning to the viewless sky-lark's note,
(Viewless, or haply for a moment, seen
Gleaming on sunny wing) in whisper'd tones
I said to my beloved, " Such, sweet girl !
Th' inobtrusive song of happiness :
Unearthly minstrelsy ! then only heard
When the soul seeks to hear : when all is hush'd,
And the heart listens !"

But the time, when first
From that low dell steep up the stony mount
I climb'd with perilous toil, and reach'd the top,
O what a goodly scene ! *Here* the bleak mount,
The bare bleak mountain speckl'd thin with
sheep ;
Grey clouds, that shadowing spot the sunny
fields ;
And river, now with bushy rocks o'erbrow'd,
Now winding bright and full with naked banks ;
And seats, and lawns, the abbey, and the
wood,
And cots and hamlets, and faint city-spire :
The channel *there*, the islands, and white sails,
Dim coast, and cloudlike hills, and shoreless
ocean !

It seem'd like Omnipresence ! God, methought,
Had built him there a temple ! The whole world
Was *imag'd* in its vast circumference.
No wish profan'd my overwhelmed heart :
Blest hour ! it was a luxury---to be !

Ah, quiet dell ! dear cot ! and mount sublime !
I was constrain'd to quit you. Was it right,
While my unnumber'd brethren toil'd and bled,
That I should dream away the trusted hours
On rose-leaf beds, pamp'ring the coward heart
With feelings all too delicate for use ?
Sweet is the tear, that from some HOWARD's
eye

Drops on the cheek of one he lifts from earth :
And he that works me good with unmov'd face,
Does it but half : he chills me while he aids ;
My benefactor, not my brother man !
Yet even this, this cold beneficence,
Seizes my praise, when I reflect on those,
The sluggish Pity's vision-weaving tribe !
Who sigh for wretchedness, yet shun the
wretched,

Nursing in some delicious solitude
Their slothful loves and *dainty* sympathies !
I therefore go---and join head, heart, and hand,
Active and firm, to fight the bloodless fight
Of Science, Freedom, and the Truth in Christ.
Yet oft when after honourable toil
Rests the tir'd mind, and waking loves to dream,
My spirit shall revisit thee, dear cot !
Thy jasmyn, and thy window-peeping rose,
And myrtles fearless of the mild sea-air,
And I shall sigh fond wishes---sweet abode !
Ah ! had *none* greater, and that *all* had such !
It might be so---but the time is not yet ;
Speed it, O Father ! Let thy kingdom come !

S. T. COLERIDGE

A CORRECT LIST OF
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[It is believed that the following List may be referred to with confidence; but that it may always be perfectly correct and complete, authors and publishers are requested to transmit notices of all new works as soon as published.]

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Observations sur l'Etat de l'Europe pendant l'Année 1795; & sur la Nouvelle Constitution Française, par l'Auteur de *Plan de Pacification*, 8vo. 1796, 2s. 6d. Boosey.

J. P. Weidman

J. P. Weidman de Necrosi Ossium, folio. 11. 6d. Boosey.

D I C Loder's Anatomische Taveln zur Beförderung der Kenntniss des Menschlichen Körpers, folio. No. I. Plates and Text, 2 Parts, Weimar, 11. 1s. Boosey.

Ansichten (seltene und erhabene) der Natur, nach den besten, kostbarsten Werken und Zeichnungen in Kupfer gestochen und mit einer Schilderung versehen, nebst 8 *illuminirten Kupfern* und 1 *Vign.* fol. Leipzig. 11. 5s. Ebendafs mit schwarzen Kupf. 18s. Remnant.

Bachstein, Naturgeschichte Deutschlands. 4 Bände, mit *illum. Kupfern*. gr. 8vo. Leipzig. 31. 4s. Remnant.

Beiträge zur Kenntniss des innern von England, und seiner Einwohnern, aus den Briefe eines Freundes gezogen. 16 *Theile*. gr. 8vo. Leipzig. 11. 16s. Remnant.

Dorndorfs Zoologische Beiträge zur 13ten Aufgabe des Linnéischen Natursystems. 3 Bände. gr. 8vo. 11. 16s. Remnant.

Espers Pflanzenthier in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Farben erleuchtet, nebst Beschreibungen. 2 Bände in 12 Nos. und Fortsetzung 3ter Band 4 Nos. mit 382 *Kupfertafeln*. Nürnberg. 101. 10s. Remnant.

Finkes Versuch einer allgemeine med. praktischen Geographie, worin der historische Theil der einheimischen Völker und Staaten Arzneykunde vorgetragen wird. 3 Bände. gr. 8vo. Leipzig. 11. 7s. Remnant.

Hagedorns LIV. Blätter Landschaften und Köpfe. 4to. fd. Leipzig. 16s. Remnant.

Kraft, Pomona Auftriaca, oder Abhandlung von den Obstbäumen, &c. 17 *Hef.* mit 170 *sehr fein Abbildungen in Kupfer gestochen und nach der Natur in Farben dargestellt*. fol. Wien. 81. 18s. 16. Remnant.

Lichtenbergs ausführliche Erklärung der Hogarthischen Kupfertische, mit verkleinerten aber vollständigen Copien derselben. *Drey Lieferungen, bestehend von 20 Platten*. fol. 21. 5s. Ditto.

Nemnichs allgemeine Polyglotten Lexion der Naturgeschichte in allen Europäischen Sprachen. 5 Bände. gr. 4to. bds. Hamburg. 41. 4s. ditto.

Neun und Vierzig Blätter, größtentheils Landschaftlichen Inhalts *gezeichnet* und in Kupfer geätzt durch C. W. Kolbe. gr. fol. Leipzig. 11. 12s. Remnant.

Pantheon der Deutschen, mit Kupfern. 2 Bände. 8vo. fd. Chemnitz. 11. 4s. Remnant.

Populäre Zoologie, oder Beschreibung und Abbildung des aeußern und innern Baues derjenigen Thiere, deren nähern Kenntniss nützlich ist. *mit 40 illum. Kupfertafeln*, gr. fol. Nürnberg. 21. 8s. Remnant.

Rödings allgemeines Wörterbuch der Marine in allen Europäischen See sprachen. 6 Bände. gr. 4to. bds. Hamburg. 41. 14s. 6d. Remnant.

Schmidt Oesterreichs allgemeine Baumzucht, oder Abbildungen In und Ausländischen Bäume und Sträuche 1ter Band, und 2ter Band, 1 & 2 ft. mit 90 *illum. Kupfertafeln*. gr. fol. Wien. 71. 4s. Remnant.

Schulz Pocket Dictionary, English and German, and German and English, 2 vols. bound. Hamburg. 15s. Remnant.

Wiedgren's Lexicon, Swedish and English,

and English and Swedish. 2 vols. 4to. bds. Stockholm. 11. 16s. Remnant.

Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca. cur. Ha les, accedit. J. A. Fabricii et C. A. Heumannii supplementa inedita. 4 vols. 4to. maj. Hamburg. 41. 10s. bds. Remnant.

Idem liber. *chart script.* 61. 6s. bds. ditto.

Hippi Botanica Pharmaceutica, exhibens plantas officin quarum nom. in dispensat recens. cum icon. ac auct. aere incisit, et vivis color. expressi. adj. nomin. pharmaceut. e syst. Linn. depromptis. 46 fasciculi. cum 343 *Tab. color.* fol. maj. Berol. 181. 18s. Remnant.

Plantæ selectæ et rariores c. fig. color. 14 fasc. fol. ib. 61. 6s. Remnant.

Hoffmann Plantæ lichenosæ delineatæ et descriptæ. 2 vols. in 8 fasc. & vol. 3tia. fasc. 1m. fol. Lipsie. 61. 8s. Remnant.

Loder Tabule Anatomice, quas ad illustrandum Humani corporis Fabricam, &c. 4. *fasc. c. 57. Tab. an.* fol. Vinarix. 21. 18s. ditto.

Murray Apparatus medicaminum ed. aucta. cura Althoff. 6 vols. 8vo. maj. fd. 31. ditto.

Meidinger icones Piscium Austriæ indig. norum quos collegit vivitque coloribus expressos. 5 Decuriz et ult. fol. maj. Vienn. 41. 10s. Remnant.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MR. GEORGE DYER, with whose poetical talents the public are well acquainted, is preparing a course of publications—satires, odes, and elegies; two of which will shortly make their appearance, under the titles of *Poet's Fate* and *Poetic Sympathies*.

A new periodical work is announced, entitled ORIENTAL COLLECTIONS; which is to consist of translations, miscellaneous essays, and dissertation, relative to the languages, geography, natural history, mythology, biography, chronology, arts, sciences, and literature in general of Asia. It is to be decorated and illustrated by plates, maps, views, and fac-similes of letters, &c. Four numbers, on wave paper, are to be published annually, at a subscription of two guineas; the first to appear in January, 1797. MAJOR OUSELEY is the person to whom letters and communications are to be addressed, at Mr. R. WHITE's, bookseller, Piccadilly.

Mr. HOLCROFT has just completed a translation of the Travels of COUNT STOLBERG through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily. It will be published in the course of the winter, in two volumes quarto, decorated with nineteen large and beautiful plates.

The works of A. R. MENGES, first painter to Charles the Third, of Spain, have been translated from the Italian, and will shortly make their appearance in the English language.

Mr. BOSCAWEN has in the press the second

second volume of his New Translation of Horace into English Verse. This second volume will contain the Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry.

A translation of WIELAND's popular work, the private History of Peregrinus Proteus, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. THELWALL is expected to publish, in a few days, a copious reply to Mr. Burke's late pamphlets on a Regicide Peace.

Mr. DEBRETT has in great forwardness a Collection of KINGS' SPEECHES, with the MESSAGES to and from both Houses of Parliament, ADDRESSES by the LORDS and COMMONS, and the

SPEECHES of the LORDS CHANCELLORS and SPEAKERS of the House of Commons, from the RESTORATION, in 1660, to the Dissolution of Parliament in the year 1796.—To which will be added, a Collection of the LORDS' PROTESTS, from the Earliest on Record, to 1796; also a Copy of all the STANDING ORDERS of the House of LORDS, with Rules and Orders for passing Private Bills, &c. &c. The work will consist of three large volumes octavo.

Mr. IMLAY has in the press a *third edition* of his work on the Western Territory of North America, with important additions.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Divertimento for the piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a flute, violin, and violoncello, by Mr. L. Von Esch. Op. 14. 3s. F. Linley.

This divertimento opens with a *Marche Religieuse*, succeeded by an air, in *common time*, which is again relieved by a movement, *Tempo di Allemand*. E 6. major, is its standard key; but digressions into its 4th A 6, and its *relative minor* C, are given, with peculiar good effect; and contribute, together with other unequivocal works of scientific qualification, to prove the author's professional abilities. The merit of the piece runs in that uniform even tenor, that, to give it a general good character, rather than to enter into any particular criticism, appears to us the better mode for its review; and, therefore, we content ourselves with pronouncing it a respectable composition, and recommend it as an agreeable and improving exercise for the piano-forte practitioner.

William's Return, a favourite Sea Song, by T. Ambrose, 1s. Riley.

Mr. Ambrose, whose capability in little efforts like the present, we have frequently admired, has, in this instance, if we may use the expression, *struck off* an air, agreeable in itself, and well adapted to the words it is meant to express. Some trivial defects, however, we find ourselves obliged to notice: such as the first *bar* moving wholly in the *fourth* of the key, and the opportunity that has been omitted to be taken of modulating, after the sixth *bar*, into the *fifth* of the key, which would have added to the variety and spirit of the composition.

The Mariner, a celebrated Sea Song, written and composed by John Moults, and sung by Mr. Dignum, with the greatest applause, at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, 1s. Cullford.

The melody of this little production is, for the most part, smooth and natural, and some few of its passages happily expressive; particularly that applied to the line, "Thus mournful sighed in deep distress." The faults are, that the words in some places are badly accented, and that the bass is not throughout well chosen.

The Lover's Rhapsody, composed by Mr. Battisbill. The words by the late Aaron Hill, esq. Price 1s. Harrison and Co.

It was with much pleasure that we perused this beautiful little ballad. The melody is rich, and the sentiment of the poetry elegantly and faithfully conveyed. Mr. Battisbill's professional reputation, so long and so well earned, naturally attaches much expectation to whatever he produces, yet it is barely justice to say, that the present composition is qualified to satisfy the most sanguine idea of the real connoisseur.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for a flute or violin; composed, and respectfully dedicated to Miss Barrett, by W. Howard, 7s. 6d. Fentum.

We had much pleasure in the perusal of these sonatas. Genius and taste form their general and predominant features, and exhibit Mr. Howard as a very promising composer. The first sonata comprises two movements, the first of which is busy and spirited, and the second (in *tempo di minuetto*) elegant and scientific. The second piece opens with a movement in 4, *Allegro moderato*, remarkably smooth

smooth and flowing in its style, and which is relieved by a movement in $\frac{3}{4}$, conceived with much vivacity of imagination. But the praise so justly due to the two first of these sonatas, is yet exceeded by that which we owe to the third. This last piece we find replete with passages that announce great warmth of fancy and strength of judgment. The first movement is highly spirited, yet regular; while the second, an air in $\frac{3}{4}$, with variations, is characterized by its peculiar taste and beauty of melody.

Three Hymns and Three Anthems, composed for the Asylum and Magdalen chapels, respectfully dedicated to the Governors of those charities, by *Mrs. Barthelemon*, 5s. Linley.

It is of course a particular gratification to us, when we are enabled to speak favourably of female compositions; and *Mrs. Barthelemon*, whose present work (Op. 3) ranks above the common productions from female hands, affords us an ample opportunity for that gratification.

The Soldier encamped on the Coast: a celebrated ballad, sung by *Master Walsh*, at Vauxhall-Gardens. The words by *Capt. Charles James*. The melody composed by *Charles Dignum*, 1s. Longman and Broderip.

This ballad, the melody only of which *Mr. Dignum* claims, is pleasingly conceived, and characteristic of the words to which it is applied.

Mrs. Jordan's favourite Song in Vortigern; composed by *Mr. William Linley*, 1s. Ditto.

With the plaintive simplicity of this little air we were much delighted. It is not perfectly scientific, nor is the bass so well chosen as it might have been; but with the lovers of ballads, the beauty of the melody will amply atone for these defects.

Six Solos pour la Flûte avec Accompagnement de Basse. Dédies à Monsieur le Marquis de la Bourdonnaye, Officier de la Gendarmerie. Composés par *F. Devienne*, 7s. 6d. Longman & Co.

After an attentive investigation of these Solos, we find ourselves entitled to the pleasure of giving them great commendation. A very respectable portion of science, and a thorough acquaintance with the flute, is apparent in almost every movement. It strikes us, that by some trivial alterations marked by the insertion of small notes, those passages that are particularly adapted to the flute, might have been rendered also practicable for the piano-forte, which would have produced a valuable acquisition to performers on that instrument. The first piece is in G major,

and consists of three movements; the second of which is in D major, and possesses much taste. The second solo, which is in D minor, is a charming composition. Its first movement is spirited, pleasing, and scientific; the second, which is in adagio in A minor, is particularly elegant and expressive; whilst the third is simple, yet animating. With the third solo, except its middle movement, which is conceived in a very refined style, we are not so forcibly struck; yet we must observe, that the subject of the third movement is pretty and novel. The fourth and fifth pieces are remarkable for the beauty of their adagio movements; and the sixth is uniformly excellent.

The Happy Dreamer, a Ballad. Set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by *D. Corri*, 1s. Corri & Co.

With this ballad of *Mr. Corri* we are particularly pleased. The melody is remarkably smooth, and happily expressive of the words.

A Selection of the most admired Country Dances, Reels, Strathspeys, &c. with their proper Figures, as performed at all polite Assemblies. Arranged for the Harp, Piano-Forte, and Violin. By *J. Huber*, 3s. Longman & Co.

This selection certainly merits its title. The greater part of the articles are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were composed. Originality and vivacity pervade almost every page, and, together with the excellent basses which are given to most of the melodies, form a very desirable collection.

Six Easy Duets for Two Flutes, in a familiar style. Composed by *F. Rault*, 5s. Corri & Co.

We find in these duets, the parts of which are printed separately, a style perfectly consonant with that announced in the title-page, and think them particularly adapted for the practice of such non-professors as wish to have their ears gratified, while they are improving their execution. They are throughout conceived with much pleasingness of fancy, whilst, by their general excellence, they serve to confirm our opinion, that music may be *extremely good*, and yet *very familiar*.

"Sweet Jane, I always thought on You," a much admired song. The air composed and sung by *Mr. Dignum*, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. The Words by *Mr. Upton*, 1s. Longman & Broderip.

Mr. Dignum has evinced a pleasing fancy in several little efforts of this description; and the present, though not amongst

amongst the happiest of his conceptions, is far from wanting attraction. One considerable recommendation is, that it is perfectly characteristic.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for the Violin. Composed, and most humbly dedicated to Miss Neave, by *L. Boutmy*, 6s. J. Fentum.

The general style of these Sonatas is masterly. The several movements contrast each other happily, and add the beauty of arrangement to that of composition. The first piece, which is in G minor, opens very pleasingly, and, in the beginning of its second movement, much effect is produced by the inversion of the subject, as also by the change towards the

end of the minor key to the major. The second sonata possesses some passages highly pleasing, and as frequently striking for their boldness of execution as for their delicacy and elegance: and the third is ably constructed both in respect to conception and theory.

The Muffin Man, a favourite song, as sung by Mr. Dighton with universal Approbation, at Sadler's Wells. The words by *T. Dibdin*; composed by *J. Moorehead*, 1s. Longman & Co.

To those who have a predilection for simple melody and humorous words, we can recommend this little production. Each verse is followed by a few words in prose, which are spoken, and afford much scope to the fancy of the singer.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
SCARLATINA	-	Hæmorrhagy from the Nose	-
Anginosa	11	from the Kidneys	-
Measles	2	Vomiting of Blood	1
Small Pox	7	Menorrhagia	3
Hooping-cough	4	Fluor Albus	5
Malignant Fever	2	Prolapsus Uteri	1
Acute Rheumatism	11	Prolapsus Ani	1
Catarrh	6	Hernia	2
Sore Throat	4	Schirrous Liver	1
Aphthous Sore-throat	3	Jaundice	2
Inflammation of the Bowels	1	Gravel	2
Peritoneal Inflammation	2	Tabes mesenterica	6
Low Fever	1	Ulcer of the Rectum	1
Puerperal Fever,	2	Dysphagia	1
Acute Diseases of Infants	-	Lichen	1
		Scaly tettar	2
		Icthyosis	1
		Nettle-rash	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Asthénia	14	Impetigo	1
Hysteria	6	Inflamed pustules	5
St. Vitus's Dance	1	Scalped Head and Crusta Lactea	6
Anasarca	6	Phthiriasis	1
Chronic Rheumatism	9	Itch	7
Lumbago	2	Thrush	3
Paralysis	3	Erythema	1
Apoplexy	2	Furunculi	2
Hydrocephalus	1	Anthrax	1
Cephalæa	4	Lupus	1
Melancholia	1		
Dyspepsia	9		
Chlorosis	3		
Gastrodynia	11		
Bilious Vomiting	3		
Enterodynia	7		
Diarrhœa	10		
Cough and Dyspnœa	20		
Pulmonary Consumption	8		
Pleuritic Stitches	3		
Spitting of Blood	3		

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quartan	1
Tertian	1
Hæctica Senilis	2
Hæctica Adolescentium	1

The scarlet-fever, with a fore-throat, still continues to be the leading epidemic. This disease, however, has not, generally, been so violent as in some preceding years.

years. Only one case, out of the eleven which occurred during the last month, in my own practice, terminated fatally.

An adult, in whom the rash was not considerable, but whose throat was very much ulcerated, became, on the third day of the eruption, suddenly frantic and ungovernable, the rash disappearing, and the ulcerations of the throat being almost instantly healed. This mode of termination is not unfrequent in the scarlatina anginosa. The phrenetical state remains afterwards for one, two, or three weeks.

Both the small-pox, and the whooping-cough, which were the prevailing complaints during many months of the present year, are now considerably on the decline.

The irregular state of the weather

for some time past has been productive of violent disorders of the bowels, hemorrhagies, coughs, pleuritic stitches, and a variety of inflammatory complaints; among which, acute rheumatism, and catarrhal inflammation, have been the most prevalent.

Intermittents have not, this autumn, been very numerous. They occur, for the most part, in persons who have resided some time in the neighbourhood of marshes. We must not, however, consider marsh effluvia as the universal cause of intermittents, since it is found that persons constantly residing in the most healthy parts of the metropolis are sometimes affected with them, as happened in the two cases above put down amongst the periodical diseases.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Oct. 25, 1796.

STOCKS have experienced a considerable rise since our last. The present high prices are owing partly to the temporary influx of money, which the payment of the dividend has occasioned, and partly to the expectations of peace, founded on the mission of Lord Malmesbury. Doubtless, however, the principal cause is a *certain speculation*, which is necessary to keep up the market, at the present moment, when nearly THIRTEEN MILLION of navy bills, &c. are about to be taken from the floating debt, and funded! When these causes, which are temporary, cease, it is apprehended the funds will again fall to the prices of September last. The supposition that navy bills will be funded in 3 and 4 per cents. has given a superiority to the lives which they never before experienced.

BANK STOCK opened on the 11th ult. at 141 $\frac{1}{4}$ ex. div. and was yesterday, Oct. 24, at 148.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were on the 26th

last month, at 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ —rose till 7th of the present, to 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ —fluctuated till the 19th, when they were at 89—and left off yesterday, 24th, at 89 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4 PER CENT. ANN. opened on the 11th ult. at 73 $\frac{5}{8}$ —and were yesterday, 24th, at 76 $\frac{1}{8}$.

3 PER CENT. RED. opened on the above day, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ —and were yesterday, 24th, at 58.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were on the 26th last month, at 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ —rose till 12th of the present to 58—after a trifling variation, were on the 19th ult. at 60—and yesterday, 24th, were 59.

NAVY BILLS, on the 5th of last month, were at a discount of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—at which period it was generally supposed, they would not be funded till the usual time.—Yesterday, the 24th, they were at a discount of only 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.

ENGLISH LOTTERY TICKETS were yesterday 11l. 13s.

IRISH do. at 6l. 3s.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE political transactions of every nation which possesses the advantage of a popular legislature, will be most satisfactorily understood from the debates and discussions of the representative body. It has therefore been our custom, during the session, to commence this

MONTHLY MAG. No. IX.

department of our publication with a short summary of the most important proceedings of parliament.

On the 27th of September, the new parliament assembled. The first days were consumed in the accustomed ceremony of administering the oaths to the respective members. The late speaker,

Mr.

Mr. ADDINGTON, was unanimously re-elected with some flattering marks of esteem from both parties; and the choice was formally approved by his MAJESTY. On the 6th of October, the session was opened by the KING in person, who, in the speech from the throne, assured the houses—"That it gave him peculiar satisfaction to recur to their advice, after the recent opportunity which had been given of collecting the sense of his people engaged in an arduous contest, for the preservation of all that was most dear—That he had omitted no endeavours for setting on foot a negotiation to restore peace to Europe—That the steps which he had taken for that purpose, had at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation—That he should immediately send a person to Paris, with full powers to treat for peace—That in reviewing the events of the year, they must have observed, that by the skill and exertions of the navy, our extensive and increasing commerce had been protected to a degree almost beyond example, while the fleets of the enemy were blocked up in their own ports—That the operations in the East and West Indies, had been both honourable and advantageous to the nation—That the fortune of war on the continent, from the honourable and dignified perseverance of his ally, the EMPEROR, and the good conduct of his forces, had lately taken such a turn, as might inspire a confidence that the final result of the campaign might prove more disastrous to the enemy, than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes—That the hostile conduct of the court of Madrid had led to discussions, of which he was not able to acquaint them with the result—That he relied on the zeal and public spirit of the House of Commons for such supplies as they might think necessary for the service of the year." His MAJESTY concluded with remarking, "That our internal tranquillity had continued undisturbed—That the general attachment of his people to the British constitution had appeared on every occasion."

The address was moved in the upper house by Earl BATHURST, who, after calling to the recollection of their Lordships, their former determination to rely upon the wisdom of the executive government, respecting a continuation of the war, conceived that it would meet the approbation of all parties to concur

in an address of thanks to his MAJESTY, for his gracious intention of setting on foot a negotiation for peace.

Lord OSSORY seconded the motion.

Earl FITZWILLIAM reminded the house, that he had been an advocate for the war at its commencement, and added, that he was still an advocate for its continuation: "because," said he, "the war was undertaken to restore order; to defend the civilized states of Europe against the dangers that threatened them; to protect persons and property from a fatal devastation; and to suppress the tendency of innovating and pernicious doctrines. In these principles their Lordships had engaged, and on these principles they had supported the war. What then was the nature and the purport of the proposed address? Why, it was neither more nor less than a recommendation to his Majesty, to acknowledge and approve that system he had formerly reprobated and opposed; for he desired any man to look back and say, that the same causes which existed then for the necessity of the war, did not exist at present." "Are you," said his Lordship, prepared to lose Mr. YORK again, with his enflaming doctrines? Are you prepared to bring back the gentlemen at Botany Bay? For all these must be done, if you conclude a peace." His Lordship concluded by proposing an amendment.

The Earl of GUILDFORD declared, that he should vote for the address; but desired to have it understood, that this vote was not to preclude any severe and strict examination which he might be disposed to institute hereafter into the conduct of ministers, in wantonly plunging us into the horrors of war."

The address was carried without a division.

In the House of Commons, Lord MORPETH moved the address, and Sir WILLIAM LOWTHER seconded the motion.

Mr. Fox observed, that his MAJESTY had at length been advised to pursue the very measures which he (Mr. Fox) had frequently solicited the house to recommend. The adoption, therefore, at the present moment, of that particular line of conduct which he himself had so frequently and so strenuously urged, was a matter rather extraordinary—he highly approved of every measure that had been undertaken to bring about a negotiation for peace; but if these measures were finally crowned with success, it was impossible not to regret, that they had

had not been adopted before thousands, and even millions had perished in the fatal contest. He said, that the speech deserved praise in many parts. Those who composed it, had very carefully and very properly omitted the commonplace diction in which they had formerly indulged, respecting "civil society, polished order, and the cause of religion and morality." He also observed, that he was somewhat surpris'd at that part of the address (the echo of the speech) which observed that anarchy and confusion had been repressed by the wisdom and energy of the laws. He was, for his own part, perfectly convinced that no such principles existed, or if they had existed, they never had proceeded to such an alarming extent, as to entitle them to notice in his MAJESTY's speech.—"Where was the proof? The late acts had not been put into execution, to prevent or punish any one instance of anarchy and confusion. There existed, therefore, no proof of what, had been so particularly mentioned in that part of the speech." Mr. Fox observed, that he thought it singular, that those who framed the royal speech did not mention to whom the person going to Paris, to negotiate, was to apply; because it had been his MAJESTY's usual practice to be more explicit; for instance, when a person was notified by him to proceed to the Hague on a similar business, it was generally added, with full powers to treat with their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Provinces; hence it might be reasonably expected, that a Minister would have been sent to the executive directory of the French republic.—As this remark excited a laugh from some of the members, "What!" exclaimed Mr. Fox, "is the executive directory of France so little known? Has it not sufficiently manifested itself by actions, or is it so buried in obscurity, that it is not to be treated with in a direct and open manner?" Mr. Fox concluded by asserting, that he thought it necessary for the welfare of the country, that the conduct of the present ministers should be enquired into on a future day.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he trusted that while the house and the country at large must naturally indulge the pleasing hopes of the most favourable issue of the proposed negotiation, they would also look *with him* to the other side of the alternative; and that they would be equally prepared

to collect, and call forth the whole force of the country, if necessary, in support of all that was most dear and valuable to them. He expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Fox's agreement with the most prominent and the most important subject of that debate; he wished to say as little as possible on the other points. With regard to Mr. Fox's observation, that his MAJESTY's ministers were now adopting measures which he had warmly recommended to them years ago, Mr. PITT observed, "that it did not follow, because it was right to make peace now, that it would have been right to have done so some years ago; for, according to that mode of argument, you must either make peace the day after you go to war, or you must never make peace at all." Mr. PITT then went into his accustomed detail of the great resources of the country, the prosperity of its commerce, and the extent of its exports. He stated, that during the last six months, the exportation of the manufactures of this island, and our foreign commerce, had been equal to what they were in the most extraordinary year of peace immediately preceding the commencement of the present war (1792) and our foreign trade even exceeded the produce of that year, which was the most productive of any in the history of this country. The address to his MAJESTY passed *nemine contradicente*.

On the 17th of October, Mr. HOBART brought up the report of the committee of supply, that 120,000 seamen be voted for the service of the navy, for the year 1797, including 20,000 marines; and also that towards defraying the expence thereof, 4l. per man per month be allowed, for 13 months. The report was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time; and Mr. ROSE moved, that on the Wednesday following the house should resolve itself into a committee of ways and means, to consider farther of a supply to be granted to his MAJESTY.

On the same day Mr. Serjeant ADAIR, in the house of commons, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the farther relief of the people called Quakers, as to imprisonment of their persons for the non-payment of tithes; and for making their solemn affirmation evidence in criminal cases.

On the 18th of October, the order of the day being read to take into consideration that part of his MAJESTY's speech *which related to the intention mani-*
fest.

pressed by the enemy, to attempt a descent on this country. Mr. PITT rose: he said, as the house had unanimously entered at an early part of the session, into the important resolution of following up that part of his MAJESTY'S speech which had been read to the committee, he should then submit to the consideration of the house some propositions, which would, in his opinion, effectually go to the accomplishment of that resolution. In order to give some additional strength to the present respectable state of the navy, he proposed to levy a number of men, on the same plan as that on which they had been furnished about two years ago, by the different parishes. But it was not his intention, he said, that the men raised in this manner should be solely applied to the sea-service. Many of the regiments returned from the continent, were without a sufficient number of privates and non-commissioned officers; and, in this incomplete state, he would propose, that they should be augmented to their regular force on the establishment, by a certain number of men raised in that way. He estimated the number of men to be thus divided between the land and sea service, at about 15,000; but the principal object which he proposed, was a supplemental levy of militia of 60,000 men. He said they might be taken by ballot in the different counties of Great Britain, but they were not to be brought into actual service, and the government should only possess the power of calling them out, were such a measure thought necessary. To prevent any objection which might arise against them on account of their want of discipline, he proposed that a sixth part should be embodied and trained for 20 days successively, to give to them a sufficient degree of military knowledge.

The levies, he observed, as they were at present conducted, were extremely irregular and disproportionate in the several counties. By the present militia laws there were a proportion in some counties of but one to seven, while in others it ran as high as one to forty-three. He did not therefore mean to regulate the present plan respecting the supplemental militia, according to the original numbers as the militia was then raised, but according to the numbers as they actually were in the different counties.

The next point to which Mr. PITT directed the attention of the house was, to increase the number of irregular ca-

valry: for this purpose, the first step would be to ascertain the number of horses kept for pleasure; the person who kept a horse of that description, could certainly have no objection to forward the measure, since it was evident, from his being in such a situation, that he had a considerable stake to defend. The tax on horses furnished a just medium to ascertain the amount of the irregular cavalry, which might be added to the force already established throughout the country. It appeared from this tax, that no less than two hundred thousand horses were kept for pleasure, 120,000 of them were paid for by persons who kept one horse only. He proposed to take the tenth of the whole of the taxed horses, which would, consequently, furnish a body of 20,000 cavalry. Whoever kept ten horses, he proposed to produce at a certain day a man and a horse fully accoutred, and those who kept above that number to furnish in proportion. Where persons kept less, they might be joined together to complete that number, and the man and horse should in that case be furnished by ballot.

He next proposed to embody, as a corps of marksmen, the game-keepers throughout the kingdom: in other words, that every one who had taken out a licence as game-keeper, should be allowed to throw it up; but if he did not, he should be obliged to enter into the corps. In that case, the number of men under that description would be about 7000.

The aggregate of Mr. PITT'S proposals were:

To raise 15,000 men, to be divided between the army and the navy:

A supplemental militia, consisting of 60,000 men;

A body of irregular cavalry, as near 20,000 men as possible; and,

A corps of 7000 men, expert in the use of fire-arms, consisting of game-keepers, amounting in all to 102,000 men.

Mr. PITT concluded his speech by proposing a bill to be brought in conformable to the several proposals he had just made to the house.

Mr. SHERIDAN observed, that he expected some explanation would have been given of the actual necessity of the measures proposed by the minister. According to his statement, the house was placed in an embarrassed situation; for it was invited to impose serious and heavy burdens

burdens upon the people, and to detract from the industry, and suspend the labours of the poor, without any one ostensible cause or solid proof whatever. The first duty of the house in such a case was, before it assented to such extraordinary and oppressive proposals, to assure itself of their necessity. If the house was not disposed to imitate the conduct of the last parliament, by relying on assertion only, and resigning itself up to an implicit confidence; then he trusted that it would insist upon some proof being offered, that the danger against which it was deemed necessary to provide, did actually exist. The minister seemed to have built the plan of his operations upon a baseless foundation; he might with equal justice, have adopted the same plan some years since, when general DUMOURIER threatened to sail up the Thames, and take the tower of London.

But to expect any other authority from the present ministers than declaration, he was well aware, was vain, and for the illustration of this assertion, he referred to all their past transactions. They had before raised and dissipated alarms, for other purposes than those which they professed, but tending chiefly to increase their own extensive power; and he had therefore every reason to be doubtful now of their sincerity. The minister's idea of decimating the beau-cavalry in Hyde-Park was ludicrous, particularly where it affected those equestrians who clubbed to keep a horse. As to that part of the plan which involved the game-keepers; although they had taken out a licence to kill game, he did not see why they were better qualified to kill Frenchmen. He considered the plan as oppressive in the extreme, since there were many persons and with families, who either must abandon their occupation, or must submit to disagreeable conditions, which neither did exist, nor could be possibly foreseen, when they accepted their employment.

Mr. DUNDAS, after referring to what Mr. SHERIDAN had said of the conduct of the last parliament, flattered himself that the present one, considering "the beneficial and laudable measures" adopted by their predecessors, would show their approbation of those measures, by their readiness in following similar steps.

This minister argued in favour of the proposed augmentation of the national

forces, by observing, that if the enemy did not listen to proper terms of peace, but persevered in continuing the war, notwithstanding every just proposal, it could not be contended that *this country should not undertake offensive operations*: that it should be considered in such a case, that the reasonable increase of our force would secure us safety at home, and enable us to *detach part of it abroad*, and that he earnestly desired, that he might not be implicated in a contrary opinion.

Mr. Fox agreed with Mr. SHERIDAN, that no proof had been adduced of the existence of any danger to this country, from a supposed descent of the enemy. Mr. DUNDAS, he said, had spoken of the last parliament as having sat six years with the highest approbation, and the greatest advantage to this country. "For my part," said Mr. Fox, "I think the last parliament did the most mischief to this country and its liberty, that ever was done to it since first the name of liberty, or the use of parliaments, were known. The hon. gentleman might have shown that the last parliament had infringed the rights of the people, and increased the power of the executive government beyond any former example. Parliaments were originally instituted to protect the public purse, and the power of the people; but the last parliament was lavish of both, and proved, in his opinion, the greatest curse that a people had ever experienced."

The general current of Mr. Fox's observations on the proposed measure, went to prove, that ministers were not afraid of an invasion, but that they augmented the domestic force of the country only that (as Mr. DUNDAS intimated) they might be enabled to detach a larger portion to pursue destructive schemes of conquest abroad.

Mr. PITT, as might be expected, defended the last parliament against the assertions advanced by Mr. SHERIDAN and Mr. Fox.

Colonel TARLETON professed he would not oppose the measure at present, but he desired that it might be viewed with all possible jealousy.

Mr. ELFORD (a new member) supported the measures before the committee; and asserted, that the clamour excited against the bills passed last session, was caused by gross misrepresentation.

Mr.

Mr. CURWEN spoke against the measures proposed by the minister; he thought that if any enemies to the country and constitution existed, he must look for the traitors near the throne.

Mr. Serjeant ADAIR said, he thought that the bills passed last sessions had prevented seditious meetings, and therefore deserved every eulogium.

All the resolutions passed the committee.

In conformity to that part of his majesty's speech, which relates to a negotiation for peace, we find, that the executive directory of France published an official note, purporting, that an application, dated Westminster, the 21st of September, was remitted, on the 27th of September, to the minister of foreign affairs for the French republic, and by him presented to the directory, desiring passports for an envoy from the British cabinet, who was to proceed to Paris, to make overtures of peace. That the executive directory immediately charged the minister of foreign affairs to deliver the passports desired, to the envoy of England, "who shall be invested with full powers, not only to propose and negotiate a peace between the French republic and Great Britain, but to conclude it definitively between the two powers." "If, then, the English government," adds the directory, "in this proceeding (agreeably to her former conduct in respect to this point) does not wish merely to deceive the public, and induce it to believe that she carries on the war unwillingly—if it is not adopted in order to have the pretext for requesting supplies, which the English people beholds them lavish with regret; if this government abjures unjust hatred; if she opens her ear to the voice of humanity; if she yields to the wish of the nation, whose interests and welfare are intrusted to her care, the peace will experience, on our parts, neither obstacle nor delay."

Lord MALMSBURY, who had acquired some reputation in foreign negotiations, while minister of the Hague, was selected by the British cabinet as a proper person to conduct this important negotiation. He left London on his momentous mission on the 15th of October; and later accounts have announced his safe arrival at Calais.

The British ministry have at length come to an open rupture with the Genoese; and the cause of this difference, we understand, to have been as follows: Twelve or fifteen transports, laden with

artillery and ammunition for the French army, were in the port of Genoa, and were proceeding to land their cargoes in the harbour of St. Pierre d'Arena. On the 12th of September, an English ship of 74 guns went out of port, and sent two boats, with 25 men each, who boarded a French vessel employed in landing her goods, cut the cable, and carried her off as a prize. The sailors immediately on the attack, quitted the vessel, and gave the alarm to the gunners, who flew to arms, and fired upon the English boats; but the ships of war having dispatched fresh boats to assist in the capture, the French vessel was soon out of reach of the cannon. A gun boat, and two corsairs, which were in the port, went out, and advanced with boldness to the English ships to cut off the prize; but they were forced to retire. The 74 gun ship was half gun-shot from the Mole; two shots were fired upon the French works at St. Pierre d'Arena, which determined the Genoese batteries to fire but feebly, and consequently without success.

This event, however, caused a general alarm in the city. A quarrel took place between the Genoese and French, because the former appeared to favour the English officers who were there; and an officer of the navy was wounded by the Genoese guard.

The French minister immediately demanded the port to be shut against the English, and the sequestration of the English vessels there. These two demands were complied with by the government, who, however, could not dissemble their extreme embarrassment, as the agents of the Genoese government had guaranteed to the French their landing goods in the harbour of St. Pierre d'Arena.

The British cabinet, by some means, has been led to construe these transactions into an aggression on the part of the Genoese, and on that account has laid an embargo upon all Genoese ships in English ports, or which should arrive in English ports, till farther orders.

We noticed in our last the royal proclamation, by which "the free navigation, from Great Britain to the United Provinces of Holland was permitted, as well as the exportation of all kinds of merchandise, except military and naval ammunition, provided they were exported under a neutral flag."

After the national assembly of the Batavian people had taken the above proclamation

clamation into serious consideration, they issued a proclamation, on the 16th of September, in which they termed the British proclamation an artifice, which the Batavian people well knew how to appreciate—a lure which they disdained. “What Batavian heart,” said the proclamation, “is not filled with indignation, on considering that the enemy of our country would offer us for sale those very effects of which we have been wrongfully pillaged?—They resolve,

“That it shall not be permitted to import into the United Provinces any British manufactures whatever, nor any British merchandize in general. That upon the importation of effects of this kind, they shall be confiscated to the profit of the Batavian people.

“That it be forbidden to the inhabitants of the Batavian republic to accept or pay any bills of Exchange drawn from Great Britain.”

IRELAND.

On the 13th of October, his excellency the lord lieutenant proceeded to the house of lords, and opened the session with a speech, the echo of that made by his majesty to the English parliament.

The address to his majesty was moved for by Mr. WOLFE, in a maiden speech, and seconded by Mr. BAGWELL.

Mr. GRATTAN proposed an amendment to the address, the purport of which was, to effect the complete concession of the constitutional privileges to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. This produced a debate, which was not concluded till past two in the morning; and the amendment was strongly opposed.

On the part of Mr. GRATTAN, and his friends, the debate was conducted with much force and spirit; they supported the indispensable necessity of an hearty union of all sorts of the people, to the safety of the empire, at this crisis. It was opposed by the other side, upon the ground, that the mode and occasion of introducing it, as a clog to the address, was inexpedient and ungracious, and that as going to demand a stipulation for the Catholics, it was inimical, rather than friendly, to their cause.

The house at length divided---ayes 12, noes 149.

The motion for the original address was then put and carried.

In a few days after, the attorney-general brought in a bill relative to persons charged with high treason, and for suspending the act of Habeas Corpus in

Ireland, which was hurried through the house of commons in a single night.

FRANCE.

On the 23d of September, PELET DE LA LOZERE made a motion, in the council of five hundred, for peace, upon which the order of the day was called for. On this occasion BOISSY D'ANGLAS rose, and said, “that though he supported the order of the day, he did not *the less* approve of the intention of PELET. He thought that French liberty would triumph over all its enemies; but it was of use to declare to the people, that the war into which they have been drawn was not a war of caprice, but of liberty.

“It was of importance,” he said, “to announce to all Europe the duplicity of PITT, at the moment in which he was soliciting new subsidies, and deceiving the English people. That people,” he added, “were sincerely desirous of peace, but the English government continued to urge, ‘we must make war because the French do not wish for peace; or because they do not desire it until they have destroyed all the thrones of Europe.’ These, he observed, were undoubtedly the political principles which had directed PELET; nevertheless, as the agitation of the question might involve some circumstances injurious to the interests of the republic, he moved the order of the day, which was almost unanimously passed.

On the 22d of September, the executive directory dispatched a message to the council of five hundred, purporting, that it found it its duty to submit to the council, for its confirmation, a measure respecting the distribution of provisions to the poor of Paris. After recapitulating the former arrangements with respect to this necessary object of police, they add, “When the constitutional government was first established, bread and meat were distributed to more than 600,000 persons, at the daily expence of upwards of 150,000 francs.

“At this time the distribution of the ratios of three quarters of a pound of bread is made to no more than 185,000 persons; and 10,000 pounds weight of meat, per day, are given away to the aged, the infirm, and the women who are in labour.

“The daily expence does not exceed the sum of 30,000 livres; this expence should be, from the first of Vendemaire, at the charge of the commune of Paris; but as the council had not taken care to secure

secure it the necessary funds, the executive directory ordered the minister of the interior to furnish this indispensable supply, until the council should afford the commune of Paris legal means of defraying the expences.

"The supply of meat to the civil hospitals, and to the houses of arrest, produces also an expenditure of 100,000 livres per month, which the executive directory ordered the minister of the interior to pay, till the council shall appropriate the necessary funds for that purpose."

RION, on the 25th of September, in the name of a particular commission, charged to examine the law of the 3d Brumaire, addressed the council of five hundred, and, after some pertinent observations on the cause of those excesses in which France, under the revolutionary government, had been involved, he proceeded to an investigation of the law of 3d Brumaire. He observed, "that to say a law is revolutionary, is not to say that it is unjust. Will it be said that it is revolutionary, because it has a relation to the revolution? Unfortunately, Frenchmen will still have need to frame laws relative to the revolution, for parties are still contending. The revolution was finished on the day when the constitution was put in activity, but the revolutionary laws must still continue, as the waves are still seen agitated, when the tempest has subsided. Indulgence is asked for the relations of emigrants; these citizens are deprived of one of their rights only, that of being chosen for public functions. Let us not idle the constitution under the pretext of re-animating it. You have not protested against the revolutionary measure, by which the government put in a state of siege the Western departments; you felt that the safety of the people demanded that measure. The finest period of the Roman republic affords but one *Junius Brutus*, but one *Manlius Torquatus*, who sacrificed to his country the affections of nature!" He then spoke of the amnesty, and proposed, "that the first article of the 3d Brumaire, concerning liberticidal signers of revolutions, be rescinded.

"Secondly, that there is no room for deliberation on other propositions, made relative to this law." His report was ordered to be printed.

On the 27th of September, BAILEUL, in the council of five hundred, on a motion of order, called the serious attention of the council to the reiterated attempts of the conspirators. Their boldness,

their impunity, every thing seemed calculated to alarm the good and peaceable citizens. He urged the necessity of repressing faction instantly. He therefore proposed to form a commission of five members, to revise the laws relative to the suppression of seditious assemblages, and the mode of prosecuting and trying all those who attack the constitution and government. This proposal was adopted.

On the succeeding day, BOUSET, on a motion of order, demanded that the council should proceed without delay to the discussion of the civil code.

CAMBARENES observed, that this discussion was not similar to that of a common plan. The whole of the task was here to be considered, and the mode in which the discussion was to proceed was the first object of deliberation. The commission proposed on the latter head a plan of resolution; it was therefore proper to adjourn the question until that plan should be submitted to the council. It is only necessary to add, that this opinion was adopted by the majority of votes.

On the 23d of September the anniversary fête of the foundation of the republic, was celebrated in Paris, in the Champ de Mars, with much appropriate scenery and magnificence.

In our last review of military affairs, we left the army of Italy, under the command of general BUONAPARTE, in possession of Trente. General WURMSER, obliged to abandon Bassano, fled in person, with the wrecks of two battalions of grenadiers of Montebello, between Vicenza and Verona, where he rejoined the division he had ordered to march to Verona, consisting of 4,500 cavalry, and 5000 infantry. at the moment he heard that the French were pressing on to Trente.

On the 9th of September, General WURMSER learnt the arrival of the French general MASSENA, at Vicenza. He felt that he had not a moment more to lose, he defiled along the Adige, which he crossed at Porto Legnago. The 10th of September, in the evening, the general of division, MASSENA, passed the Adige, at Roncon, while general ANGEREAU marched from Padua to Porto Legnago, being under a necessity of informing his left, that the Austrians might not attempt to save themselves by Castel Baldo. On the 11th General BUONAPARTE made dispositions to cut off the retreat of General WURMSER. For that purpose a wing of

of his army took the village and bridge of Cerea. But some part of the French troops taking a wrong route, general WURMSER was enabled to retake both the village and the bridge. BUONAPARTE marched himself thither upon the first report of cannon, but it was too late. "We must," said he "make a bridge of gold to an enemy which flies, or oppose a barrier of steel." The Austrians then made good their retreat, who, from all calculation, would otherwise have been obliged that day to have laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners. WURMSER deſcended all the night of the 11th towards Mantua, with ſuch rapidity, that in the morning he arrived early at Nogara. He learned that the bridges of the Molinella were cut down, and that a French diſſiſion waited for him at Caſtellaro. He perceived that it would be imprudent to force Caſtellaro, becauſe at the dawn the French were in purſuit of him; but the Auſtrian general deſcended by the bridge of Villa Inſpenta, and defeated their intention.

General ANGERSAU arriving on the 10th of September before Porto Legnago, inveſted the place. General MASSENA diſpatched thither the brigade of General VICTOR, to inveſt it on the ſide of the Adige; and after ſome parley, the gariſon, 1673 ſtrong, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. The French found there 22 pieces of field ordnance, and the 500 men made priſoners by general WURMSER, in the battle of Cerea, who by theſe means were delivered.

On the 14th of September the diſſiſion of general MASSENA ſet out at day-break from Caſtellaro, towards Mantua, by the road of Deu Caſtelli, in order to ſeize the Fauxbourg St. George, and thus compel the Auſtrians to enter the place. The engagement began at noon, and the Auſtrians defeated the French, with ſome loſs.

General MASSENA took, on the night of the 14th, a poſition behind. On the morrow, at day-break, the French learnt that the Auſtrians had drawn out nearly all the gariſon of Mantua to defend two important poſts, called the Favourite, and St. George; and by this bold meaſure to preſerve the means of procuring forage for their numerous cavalry. At two o'clock in the afternoon, general BON attacked the Auſtrians poſted before St. George, on the left of the French army. The French generals PIGON, VICTOR, and

KILMAINE, marched by the right to paſs the Auſtrians. The battle began on all ſides with great ſpirit, but the French in a ſhort time penetrated the centre of the Auſtrians, and carried St. George, and took 3000 priſoners, with 25 pieces of cannon.

Various reports have been in circulation ſince theſe diſpatches arrived, intimating a change of fortune which has happened to this enterpriſing general; but as they were ſtill unſanctioned by official authority, when this ſheet was committed to the preſs, we have not preſumed to infer them.

On the 12th of September the archduke CHARLES, leaving a conſiderable corps in reſerve, at Windecken, marched with the main body to Friedberg. From thence general KRAY puſhed on with a ſtrong advanced guard towards Wetzlar, on the approach of which the French abandoned the town, and took poſt on the heights behind it. General HORZE was detached at the ſame time towards Weilbourg, but was not able to render himſelf maſter of the place.

The Archduke, whoſe chief operation ſeemed hitherto to be directed towards Wetzlar, now turned to the left, and following the great road to Limbourg, encamped on the 14th near Weyer. His object was to penetrate the centre of the French line, at the points of Limbourg and Dietz, whiſt general KRAY turned it by the left, from Wetzlar, and general MILIEU kept in check the right, poſted near Naſſau. The Archduke found general JOURDAN very advantageouſly poſted, and in conſiderable force, on the heights in front of Limbourg, with an apparent intention of diſputing the paſſage of the Lahn; he therefore judged it adviſable to defer the attack till the co-operation of general NEU was more certain, and till more troops ſhould arrive.

On the 16th, the Archduke advanced againſt the front of general JOURDAN's poſition, whiſt general NEU, from Kirberg, turned it. JOURDAN, who perceiving himſelf in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and being cloſely purſued, was obliged to take ſhelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Auſtrians maſters of Dietz and Limbourg. The Tirailleurs defended themſelves in the ſuburbs of the latter with ſo much obſtinacy, that night came on before it was poſſible to diſſodge them. From the reſiſtance made at Limbourg, the Archduke was in hopes that

that the French meant to risque an action, in the position of Hadamar; and, in consequence, the whole army assembled before day-break, on the 17th, betwixt Dietz and Limbourg, from which points it was determined that a general attack should be made. A very thick mist, which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops from advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away, the French were seen in full retreat, and already at such a distance as to leave no hope of bringing them to action. They abandoned successively, in the course of the day, all their posts on the Lahn; those of the left and centre retiring toward the Sieg, and the division of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the Tete de Pont, Neuwied, and the intrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine.

The Austrian troops passed the Lahn in pursuit of the French. General KRAY was on the 19th at Herborn, and pushed on towards Delenbourg and Siegen.

The French, in the mean time, made great exertions to fortify themselves in Neuwied. It was said at this time that great disorders prevailed in general JOURDAN's army; so great, indeed, that he thought it necessary to demand extraordinary powers of the directory, without which it would be impossible to restore discipline and subordination. This request was said to be not only refused by the directory, but he himself was removed from the command, which was conferred upon general BOURNONVILLE.

On the 19th of September lieutenant-general HOTZE, in advancing towards Hochstetbach, found means to bring on an action with the rear guard of the French, which terminated in favour of the Austrians. MARCEAU, a French general of division, and distinguished for his bravery and conduct, was wounded and taken prisoner; he soon after died of his wounds, and received from his enemies the honours due to a brave man.

A considerable corps of Austrians, drawn from the garrisons of Mannheim and Philippsburg, and reinforced by a detachment of cavalry, under count MERFELDT, advanced, in the time, into the margravate of Baden, and met with some success. They surprized and dispersed the corps which the French had left in that country; made a number of prisoners, and took and destroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition.

While such were the operations of the detached corps, an opinion prevailed in the army of the Archduke, that the French, under general JOURDAN, intended to make a stand in the position of Ukerath. On the 21st, however, he received information that only a rear guard of the French remained on the Sieg; the main body having taken the direction of Duffeldorf, whilst two divisions of the right wing had actually crossed the Rhine, at Bonn.

The Archduke now saw himself at liberty to undertake his projected operations towards the Upper Rhine, and he immediately made arrangements for that purpose.

Lieutenant-general WEMESH received orders to advance, on the 22d, to Ukerath and the Sieg, and at the same time the Archduke began his march towards the Mein. He crossed that river on the 25th, and, leaving a considerable reserve cantoned betwixt Mentz and Franckfort, proceeded towards the Upper Rhine.

Prior to this movement of the Archduke, the Austrians had an unfortunate affair at Thehl, on the 17th. They attacked that place in two columns, and were at first successful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loss, and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding officer of one of the Austrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken prisoner; and the troops, deprived of their leaders, fell into the greatest confusion; whilst the French, having received a reinforcement from Strasbourg, passed the bridge, which the Austrians had neglected to destroy, and retook the fortrefs.

The disasters and difficulties which general MOREAU has lately experienced have been considerable; but we have little authentic information relative to his operations at present. On the 10th and 11th of September, it appears, he quitted his position on the left bank of the Yser. General LA TOUR followed him closely; and was, on the 12th, at Pfaffenhoven. As general MOREAU seemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was supposed he would pass the Danube, general NOUENDORF crossed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions; and on the 14th had an engagement with his rear guard, in which the Austrians were said to have taken 1000 prisoners.

On the 17th of September, however, general MOREAU made a forward movement,

ment, drove in the Austrian out-posts, and extended his line as far as Landsberg on the Leck. General FROLIG advanced on the 19th to Isny, where he defeated the French, made 500 prisoners, and dispersed the rest of the corps in the woods, and thus the right of MOREAU was completely defeated.

General NOUENDORFF in the mean time had advanced with a considerable corps to Nordlingen, whence he moved, and took a position, on the 20th, at Donauwert. His parties extended to Ulm and Gemund. Under these circumstances general MOREAU felt the necessity of retreating. In the night of the 20th, he repassed the Leck, at Augsburch and Rain; on the 22d, his head quarters were at Weissenhom, and he directed his retreat towards Ulm. On the 22d six French commissaries, and all the people belonging to the bread department, were taken upon the road leading from Ulm towards Constadt and Stutgard. They had been forward at the two last mentioned places to prepare bread for general MOREAU's army. From this circumstance the Austrians concluded that he designed to cross the Danube at Ulm, and retreat, by Stutgard and Constadt, towards Kehl. But major-general NOUENDORFF advancing from the neighbourhood of Nerlingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to frustrate general MOREAU's design; so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the French defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day, the Austrians attacked this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm. General MOREAU finding himself in this situation, abandoned Ulm on the 26th, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach, where he again crossed the river, and was supposed to direct his retreat towards the forest-town. On the last day of September he arrived near Buchau, where, early in the morning, he was attacked by the Austrians at all points. The battle lasted the whole day; but the event of it is spoken of doubtfully. After the battle general MOREAU continued his march towards the Rhine, without losing any of his artillery or baggage.

ITALY.

A courier, from Paris, arrived at Rome in September, and brought intelligence that the executive directory insisted on a formal retraction of the briefs issued

by his Holiness against the civil constitution of the clergy; and in this view they have dictated the following form:

"Some common enemies having induced me to publish briefs, which, in point of principle and effect, are repugnant to the rights of nations, I do disapprove and revoke the same.

"PIUS VI."

Citizen Cacault, at Rome, received, about the end of August, the answer he expected from Naples, purporting that his Sicilian majesty disclaimed any intention of entering the ecclesiastical state in a hostile manner; though, for want of sufficient accommodation for his numerous army in his own dominions, he had quartered a few troops at Ponte Corro. He also denied his having any intention of violating the armistice with France; but at the same time declared, that if the enemies of Naples entered the pope's dominions, he will enter them likewise.

This answer, couched in haughty and ambiguous language, was generally thought to indicate a rupture.

BRITISH AMERICA AND WEST-INDIES.

Notwithstanding the respectability of our naval force, "while that of the enemy remained shut up in their ports," a French squadron, under admiral RICHERY, found means to pass unnoticed to Newfoundland, to capture several ships, to do almost infinite damage to the inhabitants in the Bay of Bulls, and other places, from whence he is said to have departed, in order to search for farther booty.

From our West-India islands little else has been lately heard of but the diseases and death of the British troops.

UNITED STATES.

One-third of the legislature go out on the 4th of March next, and a very active canvass is already begun by those who wish to become their successors. The president's term of office expires also on that day. It is expected that he will be re-elected without opposition; and his friends alert, in contradiction to the report of his intention of retiring from office, that in case he is re-elected he will continue to serve.

In September, a terrible fire broke out at Quebec, which at first menaced the whole city with destruction. The church and convent of the Recolets were burnt down. It stopped towards Mount Carmel, after having entirely consumed 13 or 14 houses, among which are two belonging to Chief Justice Monk.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

EMINENT CHARACTERS LATELY
DECEASED ABROAD.

AT St. Domingo, Lieut. C. Clarke, of the 21st regiment of dragoons, son of Dr. C. of Louth, Lincolnshire. Lieut. A. Mackenzie, of the 21st reg. of light dragoons. Lieut. Col. G. Legard, of the 69th reg. of foot. Aged 26, Capt. T. Steade, of the 21st reg. of light dragoons. Lieut. C. Pennymann, of the 56th reg. of foot, son of Sir J. P. bart. 19, Mr. J. de Raymond, surgeon, of the 82d reg. of foot, son of Mr. de R. of Whitehaven, who besides being deprived of large property in France, has recently lost two sons in the service of this country; Mr. W. de R. aged 21, his eldest son, having been killed on board the Stag, in which he was a midshipman, in an engagement with the Alliance Dutch frigate.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, Lieut. P. Anstruther, of the navy, son of Sir R. A. bart. of Balcarrie.

On his passage home from the West-Indies, Col. Howe, M.P. for Yarmouth, aid-de-camp to his Majesty, Col. of the 63d reg. of foot, and nephew to Sir P. Stevens, bart.

On his passage from New York, E. Butler, esq. of Bath, brother to Sir R. B. of the kingdom of Ireland.

In the West-Indies, 22, Lieut. H. Day, of the Old Baffs, son of B. D. esq. Alderman of Norwich.

In the Island of St. Vincent, Lieut. John Gualick, of the 2d West India regiment.

At Gibraltar, Capt. W. Bulbanc, of the Aurora, stationed there, son of Admiral B. From some appearances after his death, it is supposed that he was poisoned by the prisoners under his charge on board.

On his passage from the West Indies, Major R. H. Malcolm, of the 27th regiment.

On Sunday morning, July 10th, after a very severe illness of a few days, aged 64, Dr. Rittenhouse, President of the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Rittenhouse was a native of America, and born at a time when the advantages of a liberal education were far from being free to all. He seems to have pursued alone the energetic impulse of his own mind in defining himself, at an early period of his life, to scientific pursuits. As his circumstances were narrow, he was not liberated from the labours of active life, he united the professions of a farmer and a watch-maker, the last of which he filled with unrivalled eminence. Some of its nicer operations continued to be his favourite mode of relaxation during all the subsequent periods of his life, of which many friends possess invaluable testimonials. In 1769, he was called by the American Philosophical Society, in association with other gentlemen, to observe the transit of Venus; and the accuracy which characterised the observations and calculations he made, was the result of great powers of me-

chanism, aided by comprehensive and correct powers of the mind. The philosophers of Europe were, on this occasion, as liberal in the sentiments of applause as those of surprise.

During the American war, which produced the firmest alliance between freedom and science, from a sense of common danger, the philosopher did not claim an exemption from the duties of patriotism. Accustomed to kindle with enthusiasm in contemplating the sublimities of science, he could not behold the magnificent spectacle of a nation asserting its rights without blending the feelings of a humane heart, and the thoughts of an enlightened head, with the feelings and thoughts of the patriot and the statesman. During the arduous contest, as well as during the whole progress of the French Revolution, he thought like a freeman, he spoke like a freeman, he acted like a freeman. Since the American war, he successively filled the offices of treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, and director of the national mint: in the first of which he manifested inflexible integrity, and in the last, the rare talent of combining theories in such a way as to produce correct practical effects. Those who have minds to estimate the great difficulties attending the performance of such duties, will do justice to the talents which discharged them, and as to those who have not the capacity requisite, their censure is praise. Rittenhouse was the second president, the successor of the illustrious Franklin, whose greatness he delighted to acknowledge, and whose fame he contributed to enlarge, by correct and frequent eulogium. After being caressed by a grateful country in the bosom of honour, Rittenhouse yielded to the solicitations of a private life, and spent his last days in philosophic retirement.

There we behold him the object of love, admiration, and reverence. The amiable graces of domestic virtue shed, perhaps, a milder and a more constant lustre over his character than the vivid flashes of science and the dead energies of intellect. Here he felt content, nor seemed to wish for more. In his intercourses of friendship, sincerity and simplicity went hand in hand. A stranger to the too common arrogance of high pretensions, he met every man on the ground of friendly reciprocity. Feeling a superior attachment to those who propagated science, he did not conceal the estimation in which he held them. He was among the first to welcome to America the persecuted philosopher of England, and formed with him an intimacy which only required time to be cemented into a lasting friendship.

At Cold-Spring, Westhaven, in North-America, in the 76th year of his age, the Green Mountain patriarch, patriot, and poet, Thomas Rowley, esq. He moved into Vermont, then called the New Hampshire Grants, in a very early day, with a young growing family, who have since spread themselves very extensively. He took a decided part with Allen and Warner, not only in the field, but in council, in the op-

position

position to the arbitrary proceedings against the people inhabiting this territory. He represented the town where he lived in assemblies and conventions, and held the office of justice of the peace for Rutland county, until in his advanced age he removed out of it. As a poet, he was possessed of a happy genius, and distinguished himself in many popular American publications. —*Smith's New World; or, Morning and Evening Gazette.*

In the 27th year of his age, of his wounds, at Alterkerchin, in Germany, Lieutenant-Gen. Marceau, in the service of the French Republic, on the 5th complementary day (*Quintidi, fête des récompenses*) being the last day but one of the 4th year, according to the calendar of his native country, which answers to the 21st of Sept. 1796, with us. Among the innumerable calamities incident to warfare, one, and that too not the least lamentable, is the premature death of many of those illustrious men who smooth the rugged surface of a state, deemed by philosophers, little better than *legalized murder*; and, in some measure, recompence human nature, for the multiplied miseries to which she is un-*naturally* subjected. The present contest exhibits numerous instances of this kind, in the armies of all the belligerent powers; and in none, more particularly than in the person of him who is the subject of this brief memorial. General Marceau was born in 1769, and was consequently, but twenty years old, at the commencement of the Revolution. In common with almost every Frenchman not of the *privileged orders*, and, to their honour be it spoken, of many also born within the *pale of nobility*, he felt that his country was enslaved and rejoiced at the prospect of beholding the liberties of his nation vindicated. On the impolitic intervention of the Emperor Leopold, he burned to revenge, what he deemed the *insult* offered to the independence of France. He accordingly entered into the army, and made his first campaign in Brabant: Mirabeau repented until the last moment of his existence, that he had drawn his maiden-sword against the free-born Corsicans; while Marceau, on the other hand, and all the patriots of that day, gloried in the prospect of rescuing the Flemings from the iron yoke of Austria. After fighting under a *constitutional King*, a new epoch occurred in the history of France and of Europe, and the army which had acquired nothing but disgrace under a feeble and wavering representative of monarchy, in the person of Louis XVI, following the memorable example of the camp at Maulde, readily swore obedience to a commonwealth.—The youthful hero perceived that the happiness, at least the *glory* of France, as well as his own advancement, were intimately connected with the change: he was thus attached to the new government, both by patriotism and ambition, which will be allowed to be no common motive, in the history either of nations or individuals. In addition to this, he was friendly, even by education, to the transition, for he had

just come from the schools, where, notwithstanding the advice of Hobbes, after the civil war in England, a monastic order still condescended to teach the classics; and with them, unwillingly infused a portion of that kindred spirit, which illumined and dignified the histories of Greece and Italy. The struggles of Athens and of Rome for liberty were familiar to him; and the crimes and expulsion of the Tarquin race pointed out, and, in a nearly similar situation, sanctioned, in his mind, the prosecution of the dynasty of the Bourbons. With principles such as these, added to dauntless intrepidity, unabating exertion, and military skill, it is not to be wondered that his rise was rapid, and his promotion certain. Soon after the breaking out of the war of La Vendée, by far the most calamitous of any, Marceau was sent thither, with the rank of general of brigade. There he had to contend, not against discipline, such as he afterwards encountered during two campaigns on the banks of the Rhine, but something infinitely more terrible—it was fanaticism, which, clad in canvass, and wooden shoes, and armed at first with nothing more formidable than clubs and pikes, encountered and defeated veteran troops. Such were 'the royal and catholic armies,' the 'avengers of the crown,' 'the league of Jesus,' 'the band of the holy and immaculate Virgin,' names that imply but feebly the superstition of the sturdy and ignorant peasantry who composed them. Against such enemies, it was almost impossible to succeed in an offensive war; and, indeed, they were never completely overthrown, until other means were employed for their subjugation. Yet, notwithstanding this, such was the reputation of young Marceau, that he was appointed, in the 25th year of his age, as general in chief, *ad interim*, of the army employed against the insurgents in La Vendée; and Turreau, whom he superseded, bears ample testimony to his merit, in his '*Mémoires*,' although a misunderstanding actually subsisted between them. At the period we are now treating of, there were no less than three commanders in chief, and three intermediate ones, nominated within the space of three months, some of whom exchanged the *lance* for the *axe*, and were dragged from their own head-quarters to the scaffold. Marceau was more fortunate. On the appointment of a superior officer, he was invited to repair to the army of the North, which happened at that critical period, to be earning laurels on the frozen waters of the Rhine, the Waal, and the Polders, and canals of Holland, under the famous Pichegru. It is not a little memorable, that the joint ages of these youthful commanders, did not at that time exceed fifty seven, a time of life, which before this eventful period, scarcely entitled a soldier to become a *heros*: it is to be observed also, that the Prince de Cobourg, Duke of Brunswick, Generals Warmier, Beaulieu, and in short, all the veterans, grown hoary under arms, have been beaten by schoolboys like these. The success of this army was truly astonishing,

astonishing, and this is in a great measure to be attributed to the enthusiasm of the legislators deputed to superintend its actions, who kindled a congenial spirit around them, and acquired a popularity highly beneficial. Among other instances, it is sufficient only to observe, that they were accessible to all, lived in public, and actually placed the following inscription, in letters of gold, on the front of the hotel which they inhabited :

“ NOUS VOUDRONS,
 “ QUE LA MAISON DIS REPRÉSEN-
 “ TANS DU PEUPLE,
 “ FUT DE VERRE,
 “ POUR QUE LE PEUPLE PÛT ÊTRE
 “ TÉMOIN
 “ DE TOUTES LEURS ACTIONS.”

On the dismissal of Pichegru, an event highly detrimental to the interests of France, Marceau served under Jourdan, assisted at the brilliant and rapid passage of the Rhine, which, in the age of Louis XIV, had been celebrated by means of poems and medals, and then penetrated with the army of the Sambre and Meuse into the heart of Germany. During the memorable and fatal retreat that succeeded, he was entrusted with the rear guard, which on such occasions, is considered as the post of honour. In this situation while covering the army in its retrograde motion through the dangerous defiles of Altenkerchin, and acting at once the part of a soldier and a general, he exposed himself to the too certain aim of a Tyrolese marksman; and like our Hamden, during the civil wars, was pierced by an obscure hand, in the field of battle, and fell lamented even by the enemy.—It is here necessary to do justice to the generous pity of the Germans, and particularly of Generals Haddick and Kray; the first of whom, ordered him to be conveyed, according to his own request, to a neighbouring village, while the latter shed tears over a gallant rival, whom he had so often combated. The Archduke, Charles, himself, sent his surgeon to attend him; but on the fifth complimentary day, the symptoms betokened an approaching dissolution, and he expired at six o'clock. The regiments of Barco and Blankenstein, contended for the honour of paying him the last duties. The French Officers insisted on his being buried within the territory occupied by the Republic; and the Emperor's brother consented, annexing however, the generous condition that the Austrians should be apprized of the time when the ceremony commenced, that they might join in the military honours paid to him. Thus, two hostile armies, with muffled drums, arms reversed, and joint discharges of artillery, celebrated the interment of Marceau, in the entrenched camp at Coblenz, and paid a glorious testimony to a man, whose memory like that of his countryman, the Chevalier Bayard, will ever be dear to Frenchmen, and who, like him, will be deemed a soldier,

“ *Sans peur, and sans reproche,*”
 Without fear, and without stain.

On the 10th of October, 1796, at her palace near Copenhagen, Juliana Maria, Queen Dowager of Denmark, in the 68th year of her age having been born on the 4th of September, 1729. Her Majesty was the daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Albert, of Brunswick Wolfenbottle, and consort to Frederic V, King of Denmark, whom she survived nearly twenty years. The life of this Princess forms an epoch in the history of her adopted country. She carried with her to the court of Frederic, a spirit of intrigue, imbibed in the petty German States, that gave her birth; and lighted up a flame in the Hyperborean Regions, that will make her name long remembered. On the marriage of her son-in-law, Christian VII, to Carolina-Matilda, daughter of a former Prince of Wales, and sister to George III, she took an active part against the young Queen; who, by her marked partiality towards the celebrated and unfortunate Count Struensee, afforded but too fair an opportunity for the arts of an ambitious and intriguing rival. The event justified the hopes of the Dowager, for the English party, as it was then termed, was deprived of all its influence. Some of the chiefs executed, and Carolina-Matilda herself, kept a close prisoner in the castle of Cronenberg, during eighteen weeks, whence she was removed to Zell, where she soon after died. It is asserted, and that too, with great probability, that she would have shared the fate of her *supposed* paramour, and suffered an ignominious death on a public scaffold had it not been for the spirited intervention of Sir R. Murray Keith, our minister at Copenhagen. In consequence of this resolution, the King, if a man reduced to a deplorable state of mental imbecility, may be termed, became the prey of the prevailing faction, and issued their orders in his own name.—In the mean time, the present Prince Royal of Denmark (born Jan. 28th, 1768) began to indicate a promise of future talents; and being instigated, partly by the hopes of revenging his mother's cause, and partly spurred on, by those in his interest, he determined to seize on the reins of government. Accordingly, in March, 1784, when only in the seventeenth year of his age, he found means to supplant the old antagonist of his family; and by a new revolution, actually placed himself at the head of administration, and has ever since reigned, under the name of Christian VII. This event must be allowed to have been highly beneficial to Denmark; for, excepting a short, and not *serious* contest with Sweden, produced by the intrigues of Russia) that country has ever since enjoyed a profound peace, acquired a great accession of wealth, by a wise neutrality during the American and present contests; and has just opened the fine harbour of Copenhagen, as a free port, for the reception of the East-India commodities, of all the powers at war. During the last twelve years, the Queen Dowager, happy in an unexpected impunity, has lived in retirement; not, however, it may be supposed, without experiencing some of those sensations which arise from

from blasted ambition, and the memory of wrongs, from which she was not allowed to reap any permanent advantage.

On the 15th inst. at Turin, aged 70, Victor Amadeus III, King of Sardinia, and since the decease of the late King of Prussia, the eldest monarch in Europe. For many interesting particulars relative to this King, his family, and dominions, we refer our readers to page 299, of the first vol. of the Monthly Magazine.

Marriages in and near London.

At Colney Hatch, Middlesex, the Rev. S. W. Wainford, of Broughton, Oxfordshire, to Miss Loveden, daughter of E. L. L. esq. of Buscot Park, Bucks.

G. Dorrin, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Ashurst, only daughter of the Hon. Sir W. A. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Templetown, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Lady M. Montague, only daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

Deaths in and near London.

At Hackney, John Beach, esq. many years Director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

In Fifth-street, Soho, D. G. Jafnar, esq. of the Auditor's-office.

Suddenly, Mr. G. Lancaster, of Abchurch-lane.

At Holloway, Mrs. Harper, of the Poultry.

At Margate, Mr. H. Hodgins, scene-painter to Covent-Garden Theatre.

At Sheen, Miss Kay, niece to B. Watton, esq. Lord Mayor elect.

At Enfield, Mrs. Fenouthet, wife of J. F. esq. of Dean-street, Soho.

Aged 76, Mr. P. Bunnell, of Bedford-street, Covent-Garden; Director of the Hand-in-Hand Fire-office.

At Ditchleys, Essex, Mrs. Pickett, wife of Mr. Alderman P.

At Fulham, Mr. W. Caddick, of Piccadilly.

At Hillingdon, 27, Mrs. Neale, wife of B. N. esq.

In Albemarle-street, Lady Dashwood, wife of Sir H. D. bart. governess of the nursery at Carleton-house.

Major-General W. Roberts.

Mr. John Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.

At Highgate, 70, H. P. Kuhl, esq. many years one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

At Snarebrook, Essex, Sir John Hopkins, knight, alderman of Castle Baynard.

Mrs. Warner, of Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.

Mrs. Ainslie, wife of Dr. A. of Lincoln Inn's-fields.

At Weymouth, Mr. E. Cox, of Bow-lane, Cheap-side.

At Mile-end, Mr. R. Bicknell, jun.

In Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, Miss Pedley, sister to S. P. esq. of Tetworth.

At Clifton, Mrs. Shephard, wife of C. S. esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

In Camomile-street, Mr. G. Marvell.

In Great Tower-street, 70, Mrs. Crippen.

At Tottenham, Mrs. Reeves, wife of Mr. R. of Holborn-bridge.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Cooper, of Holywell-street.

In Cumberland-street, 82, the Hon. Lady Gunston, relict of Sir J. G. knight.

Miss A. Richardson, daughter of Mr. R. of Chancery-lane.

In Northumberland-street, Mrs. Oldershaw, relict of J. O. esq. of Leicester.

At Upper Clapton, Mr. John Leathley.

Mr. R. Reed, many years of the Veigers of St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Hampton, Mrs. Ogle, relict of Gen. O. late of Causey Park, Northumberland.

Miss Burney, wife of Dr. B. of Chelsea College.

In Great Hermitage-street, Mrs. Bremnar; picking her ear with a pin, about a week ago, the pin got emerged and could not be extracted, and was the cause of her death.

Lately, Mr. Samuel Green, of Isleworth, the most celebrated organ builder in modern times. The beautiful organ built by him for St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, is allowed to be a noble production of genius, and will stamp him to posterity as unrivalled in his profession.

On the 1st of October, at his house at Bath, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. James Fordyce, D.D. He was born at Aberdeen, of exemplary parents, who had a large family, and were solicitous to give their children a liberal education. The Doctor was their fourth son.—He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and was early settled Minister of the parish of Brechin, and afterwards of Alloa, several years. He was upwards of twenty years Minister to a numerous and respectable congregation of Dissenters in the city of London, till his ill health compelled him to leave it about thirteen years ago. The Doctor will be long remembered as the author of the ingenious and elegant Sermons to young Women, and Addresses to young Men, and of several other valuable publications; as well as for his energetic instructions from the pulpit. His private character was amiable: his manners were those of a gentleman and a christian. He blended great cheerfulness with a sincere and ardent piety.—He possessed a cultivated understanding, a warm heart, and great liberality of sentiment. He was a steady friend to civil and religious liberty, and was disposed to embrace men of worth, of every persuasion; not from indifference to opinions, but from a spirit of christian catholicism. He was a *Whig* in Scotland in the rebellion of 1745, when he took an active part against the Pretender's forces; and he cherished the same principles to the last. He cordially rejoiced in the Revolution in France of 1789, as affording the pleasing prospect of the extension of freedom and truth, and the consequent melioration of mankind; whilst in common with every humane and good mind, he lamented the miseries which have incidentally arisen, and condemned the wickedness which has been grafted upon it.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints: to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a late meeting of the friends to the Durham Experimental Farm, the following were a list of the subscribers names:

	<i>Orig. Funds</i>	<i>An. Subf.</i>
William Henry Lambton, esq.	£.200	£.100 0
Sir Henry Vane Tempest, bart.	200	100 0
Bishop of Durham, -	100	20 0
Ralph Milbanke, esq. -	-	21 0
Major Russell, -	100	20 0
Rev. George Barrington, -	-	10 10
Wm. Hutcheson, esq. -	-	10 10
Rev. Dr. Price, -	-	5 5
Ralph Robinson, esq. -	-	5 5
Dr. Fenwick, -	50	5 5
Arthur Mowbray, esq. -	50	5 5
Christopher Macon, esq. -	-	5 5
	700	308 5

At a meeting of the committee, at Newcastle, appointed to provide accommodations for the French ecclesiastics, removed to this port from the island of Jersey, it appeared, that two hundred of these unfortunate persons have arrived, and that the places which have been offered for their accommodation were not sufficient to contain them.

Married.—At Newcastle, the rev. Mr. Bacon, of Bishop Auckland, to Miss I. Wren—M. Carr, esq. to Miss Reed.

At Morpeth, Capt. Clough, of Shields, to Miss Clough, of Morpeth.

At Walls End, H. J. Hounson, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Hany, daughter of F. H. esq. of Howden Dock.

At Greta Green, Mr. G. Dixon, of Wolsingham, Attorney, to Miss Deighton.

At Durham, the rev. G. F. L. Nicolay, M.A. Rector of St. Michael Royal, London, to Miss Hayes.

At Ponteland, W. Bation, esq. of Higham Dykes, to Miss Dawson, of Newcastle.

Died.—At Newcastle, Mr. N. Johnson. Mr. W. Bank. 70. Mr. John Jamieson. Suddenly, Mr. T. Watson.

At Durham, Mrs. Scales. 73. Mr. T. Gibbon; many years steward to the Dean and Chapter. Mr. T. Sample.

At Sunderland, Mrs. E. Brown; mother to Dr. B. Mr. Jas. Douglas. Mr. T. Martin.

At Bichester, 55 the hon. T. Lyon, of Hutton House, in the county of Durham; uncle to the Earl of Strathmore.

At Birtley, near Chester-le-Street, 70, Mrs. Kerr, widow of J. S. K. esq. late of Newcastle. At Wolsingham, 74, Mr. H. Hopper. At Tynemouth, Mr. R. Clarke, of North Shields.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Mr. Jas. Wood, Surgeon; father to Dr. W. of Newcastle. At York, 83, W. Bacon, esq. one of the Common-council of Newcastle.

At Unthank House, G. Collingwood, esq. At South Shields, Mrs. Hodges. At Lancaster, 58, the rev. R. Dent, curate of that place.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.
On Wednesday, the 21st ult. a singularly heavy fall of rain took place in these counties, and extended itself to the Isle of Man. Much damage was done by the sudden rising of the rivers, &c. &c. and several lives were lost in various parts of the country.

Last year, a gentleman, of Kendal, planted a potatoe which weighed 17 ounces, and from which he gathered an increase of upwards of 29 pounds; these he carefully reserved, and had since planted in the spring of this year; the increase has been 22 stone and 10 pounds, of prime quality.

Married.—At Whitehaven, the rev. R. Armistead, M.A. to Miss Lewthwaite, daughter of W. L. esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Collins, to Miss Lowthian, daughter to Mr. L. attorney.

At Harrington, Capt. John Kay, to Mrs. Bacon.

Died.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. Jos. Cherry. Mrs. Townsley. 34, Mr. F. Briscoe. Miss Jane Coupland. 84, Mr. King. 26, M. Hutchinson. Mrs. Kirkbride. Mrs. Hill.

At Kendal, Mrs. Cookson. Mrs. Lomax. Mrs. Banks. In London, Mr. John Wennington, late of Whitehaven. At Liverpool, 24, Mr. C. Lewthwaite, only son of Mr. C. L. of Kendal.

At Kewick, Mr. D. Sanders, jun. At Carleton, near Egremont, Mr. J. Frears.

At Moorhouse, near Carlisle, Mrs. Liddle, wife of J. L. esq. At Carlisle, Mr. R. Ferguson. At Maryport, 22, Mr. Jos. Bewley. At Gamallby, near Wigton, 84, John Smith, esq. and the same day at Wigton, 42, Mrs. Smith, his daughter.

At Horton, near Colcbrooke, Miss Lawson, daughter of the late Sir G. L. bart. of Brayton. At Hensingham, 60, Mr. W. Janon. At Arkleby, 76, Mrs. Tremble.

At Harrington, 68, Mrs. M. M'Graa. At Arbgland, Miss E. Craik, daughter of W. C. esq. At Godfreed, Mrs. Skelton, wife of R. S. esq.

YORKSHIRE.

On Thursday about twelve o'clock, the cotton-mill at Hunslet, near Leeds, belonging to Messrs.

Messrs. Beverly, Cross, and Co was discovered to be on fire. It raged with such fury as to destroy the works and buildings in little more than 40 minutes.

On the 16th of Sept. a dreadful fire broke out at a small village called East Warton. The buildings, being mostly covered with thatch, burnt with such irresistible fury; as in the course of a few hours to destroy 16 dwelling houses and out-buildings, with a large quantity of corn and implements of husbandry; all of which were uninsured.

Among the other felons lately ordered from York Castle for Botany Bay, is the noted highwayman Broadbent, alias New Brads, long the terror of this county. For ability in planning his enterprises, and for courage and constancy of mind in executing them, Broadbent is unrivalled in his profession: nor has there been since the memorable days of Turpin, a more successful adventurer in the line, in number and variety of achievements, and audacity of exploits.

In a pond at Killamarsh, near Sheffield, are a quantity of fish, which the owner of the premises feeds every day regularly with worms; so inured are they to his visits, that on his approach to the water side, they will ascend to the surface, and even take the food out of his hands.

At the general quarter sessions for York, William Swift, aged NINETY-THREE, was convicted of assaulting, with intent to ravish, Frances Gleeson, a girl not twelve years old, and was sentenced to be confined for two years in the house of correction, and kept to hard labour.

Married.—At York, Mr. C. Robinson, surgeon, to Miss Dolman, both of Pocklington.

At Bradford, Mr. Brogden, jun. attorney, to Miss Broadley.

At Staindrop, John Ford, esq. of Claremont, near Manchester, to Miss Ingram, daughter of F. I. esq. of Wakefield.

At Halifax, E. Brotherton, esq. of Christ College, Cambridge, to Miss A. Waterhouse, daughter of J. W. esq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Faville, surgeon, to Miss Fisher.

Died.—At York, 68, Mrs. Waud, relict of S. W. esq. 71, Mrs. Wade, relict of J. W. esq. late of London, and mother-in-law to the Lord-Mayor of York.

At Hull, Mr. John Dobson. Mrs. Story. Mrs. Robinson, wife of Capt. T. R. 24, Mrs. Hawth, wife of J. H. jun. esq. Mr. G. Foy. Miss J. Mingay.

At Leeds, Mr. John Hartley, chief constable of the lower division of Skyrack, in the West Riding. Mrs. Carruthers, wife of Capt. C. of the Marines. Mrs. Finney. Mr. Cooper. Mr. F. Hirst. At Bagby, Mr. Jas. Donaldson, of Leeds.

At Sheffield, Mr. Josh. Cawton. Mr. R. Owen. Mr. S. Fowler. At Beverley, 74, Mr. T. Lundie. 74, Mr. John Watton, late of Skidby. 81, Mrs. M. Heally.

At Great Driffield, 49, Mr. W. Conyers, attorney. At Woodhouse near Leeds, Mr. Jos.

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Pickard. At Oundle, Mrs. Bulmer, wife of P. J. B. esq. of Hull.

At Cawood, Mrs. Crofts, wife of the rev. C. C. Suddenly, T. E. Rousby esq. of Crombe. At Melton, Miss Thomson, daughter of Mr. S. T. of Hull. At Fulneck, near Leeds, Mr. H. Spicer.

At Idle, near Bradford, Mr. John Ledgard. In London, Miss Dickinson, daughter of the late P. D. esq. of Scarborough. At Buxton, John Backhouse, esq. of Woodlesford, near Leeds.

At Knareborough, Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. C. C. surgeon. At Whitby, Miss A. Cayley, daughter of E. C. esq. At Ripon, 62, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Alderman A.

Near Beverley, Mrs. Cox, daughter of the late Bethel Robinson, esq. of York. Mr. W. Walton, of Ferriby, near Hull. At Howden, Mrs. Scholesfield, wife of Mr. S. attorney.

Capt. Wiggins, of the 2d battalion of the West Riding of Yorkshire Militia. At Gatehead, Miss Cust, only daughter of Mrs. C. of Gilling. At Holm, upon the Wolds, Mr. Harland.

At Cottingham, 86, Mrs. Beilby. At Stainforth, near Settle in Craven, Mr. John Preston. At Plowlands, in Holderness, Miss R. Taylor. At Preston, in Holderness, 75, M. Tennyson, esq.

At Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, Mrs. Clarke. Near Gomerfall, 57, Mrs. Wormald. At Hunslet, near Leeds, 100, Ann Keighley; she was mother, grand-mother and great grand-mother to 253 children; and was carried to the church by 12 of her great grand-children, nearly 100 of whom attended her funeral.

LANCASHIRE.

The new canal works which the duke of Bridgewater is completing near Worsley, in point of mechanism and engineering ability may vie with the most celebrated of the duke's other works, the Bollin, Barton Bridge, &c. It perforates the mountain at Walden Moor, and will extend three miles under ground. It will also open a junction with other canals, by conveying boats between the upper and lower level.

By the reports of the committee of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, made on the 3d inst. it appears that the works are in a very forward state, and that the parts which are completed are extremely well and substantially done. By the intended *Commercial Canal*, the most useful and important communication will be made, by river boats of 40 tons burthen, betwixt the metropolis and the seaports of Chester, Liverpool, Hull, Gainsborough, &c. as well as with the Staffordshire Potteries, Manchester, and the largest manufacturing towns in the kingdom.

LORD MOIRA has begun a colliery upon Ashby Wolds, which will be soon opened for the accommodation of the neighbourhood.

Married.—At Liverpool, Owen Wynne, esq. of Overton Hall, Flintshire, to Miss Seele, daughter and heiress of T. S. esq. John L'Augier, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent, to Miss C. Lyon, daughter of Dr. L.

At Rochdale, H. Ormerod, M.D. to Miss Leech, of Spotland Bridge.

At Preston, Sir T. Gage, bart. of Oldham, Suffolk, to Miss C. Campbell, cousin to Lord Cawdor.

At Manchester, Capt. Bower, to Miss Patten, daughter of R. P. esq. of Warrington.

At Haslingden, Mr. Kirkpatrick, attorney of Liverpool, to Miss Taylor.

W. Bain, esq. to Miss Sandys, only daughter of E. S. esq. of Lancaster.

Died.—At Manchester, Mrs. Evans. In the prime of life, Mr. T. Haigh. 69, Mr. W. Norris, sen. 74, Mr. G. Hilton. Mr. A. Heamer.

At Liverpool, 65, Mr. G. Marsden. 86, Mrs. Atherton. Mr. T. Bentley. Mr. W. Halliday. Mr. John Worrall. Mr. John Hall. Mr. T. Houghton. Mrs. Pye. Mr. Jos. Matthews, 80, Mrs. Lake, relict of R. L. esq. Mrs. Leech. Miss H. Pickering. 43, Mr. John Hooke. 80, Mrs. Southworth. Mr. T. Marsh. 55, Mr. T. Dean.

At Preston, Mr. Smith. Mr. Baxter: being thrown from one of those hazardous vehicles a one-horse chaise, he only survived a few hours. Mr. John Duckworth. At Accrington, near Blackburn, Mr. J. Meadow, of Preston.

At Warrington, Mrs. Moore. In London, Mr. R. Smith, partner in the house of Mess. Smith, Cook, and Smith, of Manchester. At Houghton, near Stockport, Mr. John Whitehead.

At Blackburn, 37, Mr. Jas. Hilton. Mr. B. Walmesley. At Wigan, 64, Mrs. Farrimond. At Failandworth. Mr. T. Walmesley. Suddenly, Mr. W. Leatherbarrow.

At Garton, Mrs. Blackburne, wife of J. B. esq. At Bolton, Mr. Aldcroft, attorney. Mrs. A. Bentley. At Little Hilton, Mr. W. Revett. At Wigan, Mr. Barton. Mr. Richardson.

At Hawkhead, 80, Mr. G. Atkinson. 74, Mrs. Taylor. At Skelwith, near Hawkhead, 54, Mr. W. Benson. At Altrincham, in an advanced age, Mr. T. Partington, of Manchester.

At Milnthorpe, 84, Mrs. Wilson. At Rochdale, Mrs. Bellas, wife of the rev. T. B. At Everton, 31, Miss M. Pike. At Padham, 48, Mr. R. Harrison. At Ormiskirk, Mr. Jas. Taylor, attorney.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.—At Lincoln, Mr. H. Paddison, of Ingleby, to Miss S. Forster, daughter of Alderman F.

At Stamford, Mr. Pawson, Surgeon, of Barrowdon, to Miss Newton.

Mr. N. T. Darwin, of London, to Miss Wheldale, of Boston.

Died.—At Lincoln, suddenly, 71, Mrs. Rooke, late of Fitherton. 63, Mr. W. Mountcastle.

At Stamford, Mrs. Crane. Mr. Alderman Allen. At Boston, 81, Mr. John Bradford.

At Goltso, near Horncastle, 41, Mrs. A. A. Ward. At Drinfey-Nook, near Lincoln,

Mr. W. Laister. At Gainborough, 60, Mr. W. Price. Mr. R. Kelvey. At Osgodby, the rev. S. Yorke, rector of that place.

At Grantham, Mr. W. Dally. Mrs. Clark. Near Grantham, 84, Mrs. Robinson. At Spalding, Mr. T. Tilley. At Long Bennington, Mr. Green. At Whittering, Mr. Baker.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The magistrates of Nottingham have issued out orders to prevent the circulation of counterfeit copper coin in that town.

Died.—At Nottingham, 24, Mrs. Bonfor Suddenly, Mr. Thompson. 26, Mr. Tutin, jun. Mr. Marsh. Mr. S. Eaton, one of the senior Common Council of that Corporation.

At Bingham, 61, Mr. Wroth. At Newark, 25, Miss M. Bradley. At Willford, near Nottingham, 81, Mrs. Page.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.—At Derby, 28, Mr. E. Chamberlin. At Bath, 62, T. Ludlam, esq. of Shirland. At Barrow-upon-Trent, Mr. R. Beaumont. At Eccles, 25, G. Goodman, M.D.

At Chesterfield, 81, Mrs. Boden. Mrs. Clayton. At Alderwasley, Miss S. Wright. At Ashborne, 61, Mr. John Howard. At Findern, 23, Miss Orrell, daughter of the rev. J. O.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—At Neston, the rev. R. Massie, to Miss H. L. Townsend, daughter of Col. T. of Chester.

At Bath, Mr. Read, to Mrs. Martin, both of Congleton.

Died.—At Chester, Mr. Rob. Yoxall. Mrs. Hasfall. At Nantwich, Mr. Bettley. At Christleton, near Chester, 89, Mrs. Suddones.

At Etasten, Mr. G. Lowe; this gentleman added to great depth of thought and solidity of judgment, the attainments arising from an unremitting application to study; in his profession, of the law, his skill and abilities were only equalled by his integrity and disinterestedness; and in every transaction of a long extended life he maintained, even as a lawyer, the character of an upright honest man.

SHROPSHIRE.

The observatory lately building on the terrace in Hawkstone Park, the seat of Sir Richard Hill, is at length completely finished. It commands a rich and extensive prospect over twelve counties! on the base is an inscription, commemorating the virtues of Sir Rowland Hill, an ancestor of the family, and lord mayor of London, in 1550.

A new turnpike road, with collateral branches, is about to be made from Atcham to Condover, Dorrington, &c.

Married.—At Barrow, T. Turner, esq. of Caughley Place, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to Mrs. Alfop, relict of H. A. esq. of London.

The rev. Mr. Baines, of Batchcott, to Mrs. Humphries.

Died.—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Howell. Mr. Jas. Bayley.

At

At Bloomhall, in the prime of life, B. B. Bassett, esq. At Alderbury, Mrs. Thornes. At Frankwell, Mrs. Woodward. At Yockleton Mill, 66, Mrs. Blakeway.

At Market Drayton, Mr. W. Costella, surgeon, and one of the Yeoman Cavalry of that place. At Whitchurch, Mrs. Cartwright. At Bishops Castle, Mrs. C. Drew.

At Machomley, Mr. Leigh, steward to the late Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Rich. Hill, barts. At Pimley, Mr. Gittoes. At Oswestry, Mr. Spencer.

Mrs. Morris, wife of the rev. Mr. M. of Clun. At Hanwood, Mrs. Hill of Shrewsbury.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At Baswich, the rev. T. Greenwood, of Ecclestone, to Miss Lycett, daughter of the late J. L. esq. of Weeping Cross.

Died.—At Stafford, 75, F. Lycett, esq. 55, Mrs. Yates. 79, Mr. Marston. 84, Mr. J. Stevenfon.

At Hill Top, near Stone, 35, John Rutter, esq. At Wolverhampton, 72, Mr. T. Davis. Mr. E. L. Neeve. At Newcastle, Mrs. Baddeley. At Litchfield, 51, Mr. Jas. Snape. Near Litchfield, Mr. S. Wyatt.

At Shushions, 52, H. Crockit, esq. the agricultural improvements effected by this gentleman added to the wealth of his country; his loss will be sincerely regretted as a truly valuable member of society by all who knew him.

At Fenton, near Newcastle, T. Broade, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the sale of Mr. Friby's rams, at Waltham, a single shearling reached the price of 135 guineas.

The house of Richard Timson, of Hallaton, in Leicestershire, with four others, was lately entirely consumed by fire, before any assistance could be procured.

On the 7th instant, the Leicestershire volunteer cavalry were reviewed in the Abby Meadow, by their colonel, Sir W. Sheffington. The assemblage was brilliant and interesting.

Married.—At Seale, S. P. Wolferton, esq. of Statfold, Staffordshire, to Miss E. Jervis, daughter of P. J. esq. of Nether Seale.

At Kibworth, the rev. T. Thomas, of Farnham, to Miss Fox.

Died.—At Leicester, Mr. Harrison, surgeon. Mr. Reynolds. At Belminthorpe, in the prime of life, Mr. Jos. Inkerhole, of Leicester; lately a much respected and very eminent linen-draper. No man could more be beloved by a large circle of friends.

At Belgrave, Rich. Vann, esq. At Castle Donnington, Mr. Towle.

At Kibworth, 72, W. Hames, esq. a very intelligent man, and of much utility in his neighbourhood. At Loughborough, Mr. W. Capp; without any previous indisposition he was taken ill while at dinner with his family, and never spoke afterwards.

At Thrusington, Miss Casson, daughter of the Rev. W. C. At Hinckley, Mrs. Lawson.

The late Sir John Danvers was one of the

richest commoners in England. His real estate in Leicestershire amounted to 10,000l. per annum, including an immense property of timber. His personal estate, in funded money, bank bills, and cash, amounted to nearly 200,000l. The whole of this property devolves, by bequest, to the hon. Mrs. Butler, wife of the hon. Aug. Butler, second son of the countess of Lanesborough.—The remains of this knight lay in state, on the 4th instant, at Leicester, surrounded by a magnificent plumage, decorated with escutcheons, and all the paraphernalia of funeral pomp. They were afterwards removed to Swithland, there to be interred in a magnificent monument, which was erected by Sir John in his life-time. On this monument is an inscription, which states, that Sir John was descended from Norman d'Alverfe, a Brabanter, who came into England in 1066; that one of his ancestors was a fast friend to Charles the First, and another a supporter of the Commonwealth under Cromwell, and that he himself was a friend to civil and religious liberty, and always the supporter of revolution principles.]

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.—At Oakham, Mr. Combes, attorney, and clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland. At Hambleton, Mr. Herring. At Uppingham, 63, Mrs. Marriott.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The extensive tract of land, called Somersham Heath, with other unimproved lands in the parishes of Somersham, Woodhurst, and Pidley cum Fenton, are now in a course of inclosure.

At a meeting of land owners of Wisbeach, St. Peters, and other adjoining parishes, a plan was adopted for more effectually draining the lands and grounds contiguous to the Redmore drainage.

Married.—The rev. W. Armstrong, B. A. of Jesus College, to Miss Whittred.

Mr. Fayerman, surgeon, of Swaffham, to Miss Norton, of Holme Hale.

Died.—At Cambridge, in the prime of life, Mrs. Claydon. At Wisbeach, Mr. John Mayer, attorney.

At Ely, Mr. P. Smith, attorney, late one of the coroners for the Isle of Ely, and deputy steward to the Bishop, Dean and Chapter. At Sutton Wash, Mr. John Prest. At West Wrating, Mr. E. Haylock.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The parish officers of Piddington, in the county of Bedford, have lately advertised, with an eagerness not very honourable to their generosity, as a *runaway* from his family, an unfortunate man, who had ruined himself by a contract to provide for the poor, before the late enormous advances in the price of provisions.

At Northampton quarter sessions, on Thursday, Daniel Abbot, of Little-Addington, was indicted for a misdemeanor, in engrossing and getting into his hands, by buying of Richard Wightman, fifty quarters of wheat, with the intent to sell the same again; and being found guilty, was fined in the penalty of 5l.

A number of public improvements, by inclosures, new turnpike roads, &c. are on foot in this county.

Married]—At Peterborough, the rev. Mr. Serle, of Writtle, to Miss Vinter.

Mr. E. Billingham, of Northampton, to Miss Andrews, of Bristol.

Died.]—At Northampton, Mrs. Jackson. At Peterborough, Mrs. Pritchard; she was in perfect health at eight o'clock and a lifeless corpse before nine.

At Kettering, Mrs. Toller, wife of the rev. T. N. T. At Maxey, 25, Mr. V. Wing, one of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.]—At Coventry, Mr. Hunter, Hospital Staff, to Miss E. Curson.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss A. Veasey.

Died]—at Birmingham, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. surgeon. Mr. T. Hanson; this gentleman by unremitting attention had acquired an extensive knowledge of the sciences; he was an able mathematician, and a skillful astronomer. Mr. Jos. Latham Mrs. H. S. Evetts. Mrs. Cope. Miss Barber, daughter of J. B. esq. Mr. T. O. Heeley. Mr. Payne, attorney. Mrs. Webb. Mrs. Allen. Mr. R. Dicken, jun. Mr. Matthews. Mrs. Wheeler. Mrs. Matthews. Mr. John Eginton.

At Atherstone, in the 41st year of his age: C. G. Hartold, surgeon and apothecary, son of the Rev. Sherman Harrold, rector of Temple Pa rick, and vicar of Antrim, Ireland. He was initiated at an early age in the rudiments of his profession by his uncle, Grove Harrold, an eminent surgeon at Coventry. Upon his settling afterwards at Atherstone, a populous town and extensive neighbourhood gave scope to talents which merited a larger field for their display. In a few years his superior knowledge and successful practice advanced him to the summit of professional eminence: his skill and judgment engaging the confidence, and his humanity and tender attentions the love and esteem of his patients. His death was the consequence of a violent fever, which the pressure of too much business at a sickly season is supposed to have occasioned.

At Coventry, Mrs. J. Taylor. At Allesley, near Coventry, Mrs. Holmes. At Hand worth; Mr. John Scraggs, T. Price, esq. At Digbeth, Mr. Doody.

At Small Heath, Mrs. Lane.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Stirbitch fair, new Hops in pockets reached from 3l. 12s. to 6l. 6s. per cwt. Derby clover sold at 2l. 18s.; single Gloucester 2l. 14s. to 2l. 16s. Double Gloucester 3l. to 3l. 6s. Fine old Cheshire 3l. 10s.

Married.]—The rev. Mr. Bennett, to Miss Woodward.

The rev. W. Jones, of Lidney, to Miss Pidcock, daughter of the late J. P. esq. of the Plains, near Stourbridge.

Died.]—At Worcester, Mr. Shingleton. Mrs. Gower. 39, Mrs. Day. Mr. Crane, of Broomsgrove.

At Barbourne House, near Worcester, A. Williams, esq. lately arrived from Jamaica. At Stourbridge, Mrs. Hodgson, Quaker. Near Worcester, 70, Mr. J. Phillips.

At Painswick. Mrs. Cooper, of Kidderminster. At Feckenham, Mrs. Marshall. At Broughton Green, Mr. G. Fownes.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.]—At Pontesbury, Jos. Warter, jun. esq. of Sibericot, to Miss Meredith, daughter of the late T. M. esq.

At Pipe, the rev. T. Lloyd, rector of Putley, to Miss Meredith.

At Leominster, the rev. J. Williams, master of the grammar school there, to Miss Hughes.

Died.]—At Longworth, Mrs. Walwyn, wife of J. W. esq. M. P. for Hereford. At Bromyard, Mr. G. Badham.

At Aconbury, near Hereford, Mrs. Fisher. At Houghton, 102, Mrs. M. Pitt. At Tretyre, Mr. Steinhild.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.]—At Monmouth, Miss E. Bowen, daughter of the late Mr. B. attorney.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Lord Sherbone has offered, for seven years, a silver cup, of five guineas value for the best weather shearhog, to be bona fide bred in Gloucestershire.

Several vagrants have been flogged out of Gloucester, by which that city, to the credit of the magistrates, is kept free of that disgraceful nuisance common beggars.

Mr. DANIEL ROBERTS, of Painswick, announces, in *Raikes's Gloucester Journal*, that he has succeeded 'in condensing the vital or oxygenic air, by which he produces a salt of peculiar nature, that by repeated solution and coagulation becomes fixed, and will endure the fire.'

A house at Huntley was lately burnt to the ground, in the night, by the family having omitted effectually to extinguish a fire in the chimney on the preceding day.

Married.]—W. Wakeman, esq. of the Mythe to Miss Williams, of Little Malvern.

Died.]—At Gloucester, Mrs. Lamb. Miss F. Palin. Mr. Bamford, apothecary. 83, Mrs. S. Lye.

At Weston, Miss Phillips. At Stonehouse, Mrs. Dimmock. At Over, near Gloucester, Mr. Long. At Roudborough, Mrs. Tanner. At Crudwell, Mr. R. Buckland, attorney, of Tetbury. At Aust, Mrs. J. Taylor.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A most dreadful and alarming fire lately broke out at the New Mills, near Henley upon Thames, Oxfordshire, which, in the course of an hour, reduced the paper and corn mill to ashes, with about 200 reams of paper.

Married.]—At Oxford, the rev. G. Richards, fellow of Oriel College, to Miss Parker.

Mr. Churchill, jun. of Woodstock, to Miss

M. Townesend, daughter of S. T. esq. of Oxford.

Died.—At Oxford, 82, Mr. S. Fletcher, formerly a bookseller in that city. Suddenly, 70, J. Uri, LL.D. of the University of Leyden; he was by birth an Hungarian. Several years since he was employed by the University of Oxford to arrange the Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian Library, a catalogue of which was published in 1787, in consequence of his labours.

At Banbury, at the advanced age of 79, the Rev. Geo. Hampton, A. M.—He was a native of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, took his degree in the University of Glasgow, where he was contemporary with the Rev. H. Worthington, of Leicester: he was at the head of a dissenting congregation at Banbury for 56 or 57 years, and did honour to the character of the scholar, the gentleman, and the divine: he distinguished himself by a treatise in support of the Doctrine of the Atonement, in opposition to the late Dr. Taylor, and in later years to Dr. Priestley, who acknowledged him among the most candid of his opponents. He was respected by all who knew him; by the clergy of all denominations, and by none more than those of the Establishment, some of whom have borne testimony to his candour, by reading in the same desk, and preaching from the same pulpit, for the last six years of his life, during the rebuilding of the parish church. His memory had been impaired by a paralytic stroke, but his reason was clear, and his sight so good as not to require the help of glasses: his strength had been gradually abating for some time, but he was so well as to go from home to a friend's house the day before his death, and was arrested by the grim Tyrant in his way down stairs to his breakfast; he had set his foot upon the last step, fell down, and with a single sigh sunk into the arms of Death. From the length of time he officiated as pastor, in some families he has left three generations, initiated by him into the Christian church by baptism.

At Banbury, Miss R. Marriott.

In London, 21, Mr. R. Pridie, son of Mr. G. P. of Oxford. At Great Milton, Mrs. M. Ludbrooke. At Glympton Park, where he was on a visit, R. Lloyd, esq. of Headington House, near Oxford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—The rev. T. Milnes, M. A. to Miss E. Gery, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of W. G. esq. of Bushmead Priory.

Died.—At Brighton, suddenly, Mrs. Davenport, wife of R. D. esq. of Court-garden.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

With a view to improve the great road leading from Spalding, in Lincolnshire, to Ramsey, in this county, &c. an application is to be made to parliament, to make a new turnpike road from Broother House Bar, through Portland, Thorney, Whittlesey, Ramsey, &c.

Married.—At Barham, Mr. Jas. Webb, of Stamford, to Miss Ladds.

Died. At Elton, Mrs. Crofts.

ESSEX.

A redoubt and batteries have been lately constructed on Clacton Beach, with a view to secure the entrance of Malden River against roving privateers, &c.

Married.—A. Schick, esq. of London, to Miss Wilt, of Belchamp Walter.

T. Wharrie, esq. to Miss Clay, of Braintree.

At Colchester, the rev. A. Beevor, to Miss Blatchett, daughter of Major B.

Died.—At Colchester, Mrs. Powell, matron of Chelsea Hospital, and sister to the rev. Dr. P. At Weeley Hall, near Colchester, S. Weeley, esq. At Chipping Hill, near Witham, Mr. John Newton.

At Writtle, 90, Mrs. Crush. At Little Waltham, Mrs. Gardiner. At Stansted-Mount-Fitcher, Mr. S. Day, Quaker. At Clacton, Mrs. Jones.

At Strood Green, near Rochford, 68, B. Carr, esq. many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex.

NORFOLK.

At a late meeting of the proprietors of estates in Marshland Fen, a plan for draining the same and other adjoining lands effectually and certainly, so as not to be affected even in seasons extraordinarily wet, was delivered in by an able engineer, &c.—The advantages to be obtained from this drainage (proceeding by the outfall of Tilney Gaol) will considerably overbalance the expences to be incurred (which, according to the estimate, amount to 18,580*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*) and must ultimately prove a great public benefit.

Married.—At Norwich, Mr. John Ebbetts, of Helleston, to Miss Goultry.

Lieut. M. W. Suckling, of the navy, to Miss G. Framingham, of Norwich.

R. Heath, esq. of Panxworth, near Acle, to Miss S. Kerrison, daughter of J. K. esq.

—Blencowe, esq. to Miss Everard, daughter of alderman E. of King's Lynn.

Capt. Vale, of Yarmouth, to Miss Theodorick, of Edgefield.

Died.—At Norwich, 83, the rev. S. Bourne, formerly minister of a Dissenting chapel there, and author of several sermons. His infirmities had incapacitated him, for the last 20 years, from the performance of his public duties. 73, Mr. Edmund Gurney, Quaker. 28, Mrs. C. Decker, wife of the rev. T. D. rector of St Simon and Jude. 67, Mr. T. Nicholls. 51, Mrs. Clements. Mrs. Aldis. 54, Mrs. E. Bates. Mr. Mackay.

At Swattham, 54, Mrs. P. Dalton, wife of W. D. esq. At Bath, Miss C. Cuitance, daughter of J. C. esq. of Weston House. At Bracondale, 45, Mrs. R. Allen.

At East Dereham, 84, Mrs. M. Fenn, mother of the late Sir J. F. Knt. At Wymondham, 60, Mrs. Stafford. At Stalham, Mr. R. B. Lowe. At Holkam, 48, Mr. Sharpe.

At Lynn, Mrs. Goodwin, wife of Mr. H. G. attorney. Mrs. Sinclair, late of Barwick. Miss Hales. At Yarmouth, 76, Mr. R. Burroughs.

At Baconthorpe, Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. A. B.

A. B. of Blackney. At Bergh Apton, Miss H. Fox. At Witchingham, Mr. Copland, jun.

SUFFOLK.

Along the coast of Suffolk, cannon are placed on the heights all the way from Lowestoft to Harwich; so it is in Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, &c.

Married.—At Southwold, Mr. R. Brown, surgeon, to Miss Revens.

Mr. John Wilson, of Tannington, to Miss Gooch, daughter of J. W. G. esq. of Brundish Hall.

P. Havens, esq. of Donyland Hall, to Miss Sage, daughter of E. S. esq. of Wivenhoe.

Died.—At Bury, Mr. John Hill, one of the Burgesses of the Common-council of that Corporation. Mr. W. Stocken. Mr. Hawkins. 44, Mr. H. Traice.

At Beccles, 93, Mrs. M. Whitaker, relict of the rev. T. W. late of Fressingfield. At Aldborough, 22, Miss Revett, daughter of J. R. esq. of Brandeston.

At Barton Mills, 84, T. Haws, esq. At Rickinhall Superior, Mr. H. Bealey. In London, Mrs. Gurling, relict of Mr. S. G. of Stradbroke.

At Ipswich, 68, Mr. E. Bacon. 56, Mr. S. Harrison. Mr. Bridges. 88, Mrs. Beaumont. At Edmundsfield Hall, Mrs. S. Barrett, relict of N. B. esq. At Stoke, 49, Mrs. Bloefield.

KENT.

Lord Romney has set an example at Maidstone, of sending all his corn to the public market, and has forbid the sale of any by sample.

Married.—At Canterbury, Mr. Woodruffe, surgeon, to Miss Mayne.

At Sholden, H. B. Deane, esq. of Reading, to Miss E. Wyborn, daughter of J. W. esq. of Hull Place.

At Bennenden, R. Moneypenny, esq. of Rolvenden, to Miss Dunn.

Died.—At Canterbury, Mr. R. Friend. Mrs. Southee. Mrs. Culver.

At Rochester, Mrs. Bristow, wife of Mr. B. attorney. 80, Mrs. E. Hills. Mr. C. Etherington.

At Bromley, Mrs. Hawkesworth, relict of Dr. H. At Tenterden, 73, Mrs. Taylor. At Chatham, Mr. Rimmer.

At Town Malling, Miss Geary, sister to Sir W. G. bart. At Maidstone, Mrs. Collins. At Folskone, Mrs. Andrews. At Dover, Mr. G. A. Back.

At Newland, in the Isle of Thanet, G. Bedford, esq. At Margate, Miss E. Read. 56, Mr. W. Austen, and a few days after, 65, Mrs. P. Austen, his wife. Mr. Welling, of the Theatre-royal there.

SURREY.

Married.—At Streatham, John Brickeno, of Shonhead, Bedfordshire, to Miss Kent.

At Dorking, T. Croft, esq. of London, to Miss Ansell.

Died.—At his seat at Esher, 85, Rich. Coffin, esq. of Paddisford, Devonshire, and Hexworthy, Cornwall; his remains were conveyed

to the latter place, and interred in the family vault there.

At Richmond, Mrs. Lewes, relict of the Dean of Ossory. At Croydon, N. Dornithorne, esq. of St. Agnes, Cornwall. At Ripley, 46, Miss R. Newman.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.—At Reading, Mr. J. Weston. At Datchett, Miss A. Trant, sister to the Hon. Mrs. Dillon. At Hampstead Morris, Mr. J. Justice, jun. At Wokingham, 80, Mrs. Griffin.

Aged 80, the rev. T. Shepherd, M. A. rector of West Woodhay, and vicar of Speen. At Knightsbridge, Miss H. Floyer, daughter of the late P. H. esq. of Shinfield, near Reading.

SUSSEX.

Married.—At Fletching, J. T. Stanley, esq. son of Sir J. S. bart. of Alderley, to the Hon. Miss Holroyd, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield.

At Brighton, Lieut G. Smith, of the Blues, to Miss F. Smith, daughter of the late H. S. esq. Normanton House, Leicestershire.

Died.—Aged 80, Mrs. Harcourt, wife of the rev. H. H. of Stone-house, rector of Warbleton and Crowhurst. At Lewes, Mr. Wood.

Near Alfriston, Mr. Stevens, of Lewes; coming out of a mill, on which he had been at work, he unfortunately got too nigh the swifts, which struck him on the head, and fractured his skull so dreadfully that he died a few hours after.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.—At Winchester, T. W. Filgate, esq. of Arthur's Town, to Miss E. Mahon, of Castlegin, both of the kingdom of Ireland.

At Warminster, W. P. Cooper, Esq. of Southfield House, to Miss Butler, daughter of E. B. esq.

At Tytherly, T. S. Foote, esq. proprietor of the Theatre-royal at Plymouth, to Miss M. Hart, of Twyford.

M. Caesar Lambert, a French emigrant serjeant, to Miss Harrison of East Cowes; sister-in-law to admiral McBride, a young lady with a large fortune.

Died.—At Southampton, advanced in years, the rev. R. Davies; many years rector of Newbury and Highclere. Suddenly, Mr. W. Andrews, attorney. Mrs. Darwall, wife of J. D. esq.

At Winchester, suddenly, Mr. Lee. Suddenly, Mr. Collis. At Hurne, near Christchurch, Mr. T. French. At Basingstoke, 67, Mr. T. Alder.

At Fareham, the Rt. Hon. Lord Cranston, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Governor of Grenada; his Lordship's death was occasioned by the fugar of lead in some cyder, which had been kept in a cistern lined with lead. He had been lately appointed governor of Grenada; his remains were conveyed to Portsmouth, and interred in the garrison chapel there.

At East Cholderton, C. Gregoric, esq. At Carisbrook, in the Isle of Wight, 25, Miss Sutherland. At Andover, Mrs. Poore. At Sutton, Miss E. Watts.

At

At Cholderton, Mr. John Whicher. At Romsey, 40, Mr. T. Hall. At Portsea, Mrs. Colville.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Cooke, relict of the rev. W. C. vicar of Enford. Mr. B. Steedman. 22, Mr. J. Langley, jun. Mr. T. Bracher.

At Quidhampton, 23, Miss A. Gibbs. At Martin, 86, Mr. John Williams.

At Peckham, Surry, 88, the rev. R. Jackson, D.D. rector of Donhead St. Mary, for more than half a century, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. His unbounded charity and benevolence will cause his memory long to be cherished.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Thomson, of the Somerset Militia, to Miss S. Eborall, daughter of the late W. E. esq. of Atherstone.

At Bath, the rev. Dr. Bridges, to Miss Enaught, of Bath. E. Watts, esq. of Wiltshire, to Miss Franco.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Prynn. Miss A. Edwards, daughter of the late admiral E. 70, Capt. Watson; he signalised himself in the American war for undaunted courage, and took from the enemy no less than 127 valuable prizes. 67, Rob. Ferguson, esq. formerly an eminent merchant in the city of Cork. Suddenly, Mrs. Thomas. The rev. Mr. Preston, Madame de Kerouartz. P. Love, esq.

At Bath, M. s. Wrighton. Mr. P. Canning. Mr. G. Wilkins. Mr. E. Davis. Mr. John Bowen. Miss A. Bate. 52, Mr. R. Weekes, attorney. Mr. Sawier. Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. H. attorney.

At Taunton, 83, Mrs. Ward, wife of the rev. Mr. W. At Ilminster, Mr. R. Collins, sen. At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Wale. At Frome, Mrs. Webby. At Beckington, near Frome, Mr. Moody.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Blackman, relict of the late R. B. esq. of Bath. At Stapleton, Miss Mogg. At Wells, Mr. W. Stevens, of Barlados. At Nunny, Mr. King.

DORSETSHIRE.

Five Mosaic pavements have been lately discovered in this county, in a field called Nunnery Meadow, in the parish of Maiden Newton. One of them measures 20 feet by 30, another 10 by 16, and a third 15 by 16, connected with the two former by means of a Mosaic passage 100 feet long, and 8 wide. The largest appears to have been the floor of a Roman temple, erected about the time of the emperor Constantine. All the pavements are enriched with figures of a masterly design, chiefly relating to the god Neptune: on one of them have been discovered three legible Latin inscriptions.

Married.] E. Wagg, esq. of Burton House, Hants, to Miss Gulliver, of Long Critchill.

Died.] At Sherbone, Mr. W. Ruffel. Near North Petherton, suddenly, Mr. W. Pitman. At Old Cleeve, Mrs. Evett.

At Timbercombe, W. Withycombe, esq. At Down House, near Blandford, Miss Blair, daughter of C. B. esq. Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Waker, of Mells.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth Dock, capt. Sheldrick, of the Royal Artillery, to Mrs. Durnford, widow of col. D.

At Newton Bushell, J. C. Worthington, esq. major in the Sussex fencible cavalry, to Mrs. Tickell.

H. Roe, esq. of Graton, to Miss F. P. Mackrill, daughter of J. M. esq. of Kingiton upon Thames.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. M. Sweetland. Mrs. East. 40, Mr. W. Ruffel; he was taken ill while in the fields, walked home, and died in about an hour.

Lately, near Plymouth, in the 22nd year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Edy, surgeon of Mill-Prison. His death was occasioned by an illness of only three days, supposed to be occasioned by attention to the duties of his profession: He was a young man of very amiable manners and pleasing address; and endowed with good natural abilities, which had been improved by a liberal education. The writer heretofore, and a large circle of his acquaintance, lament their severe loss.

At Axminster, suddenly, 57, Mr. S. Pieronnet. At Allwere, near Southmolton, 78, Mrs. M. Eastmond.

At Exmouth, Jas. Hossack, M.D. for the last 25 years physician to the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; at the age of 77 he calmly resigned a life of public utility and private worth.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Anthony, R. Holmes, esq. of the navy, to Miss E. Nath, of Gravesend.

At Truro, capt. E. Lawrence, to Miss Crosby, of Falmouth.

Died.] At Gluvias, the Rev. W. J. Temple, vicar of that place.

NORTH WALES.

Died.] At St. Asaph, the Rev. John Youde, M.A. vicar of Higham, Kent, and head-master of the grammar school at Beaumaris.

At Wrexham, Miss E. Jones, daughter of T. J. esq. At St. Asaph, Mr. E. Jones, son of W. J. esq. of Wrexham Vechan. At Trefnant, near Pool, suddenly, Mr. John Meredith.

SOUTH WALES.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Mr. John Watkins, surgeon. At Brigend, Glamorganthire, Mr. Smith surgeon.

[The remains of the Rev. J. G. Aubrey, were interred in the family vault at Ystradgunlais, Glamorganthire; the pall was supported by eight clergymen, and the corpse was attended to the church by all his tenants, 100 horsemen, and 400 on foot.]

* * * *Scotch and Irish News, &c.*—Notice of Dr. Reid, &c. with answers to Correspondents, are deferred for want of room.

AGRICULTURE.—MONTHLY REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The late Autumn has been the finest remembered for many years past, and the harvest has been every where secured in fine condition. The products in thrashing have equalled, in all kinds of grain, the high expectations formed of them.

The WHEAT SOWING, which is nearly finished, has been highly favoured by the weather, and the uncommonly fine condition of the ground. The fallows will probably shew the effects of the high culture received in 1796, for many years to come. It may be added, that the excellent method of *dibbing*, now becoming a favourite practice, promises large additions to our next year's crop.

WHEAT has fallen in all the markets since our last. The average of the kingdom is at this time 61. 3. BARLEY has experienced a considerable rise in consequence of the distilleries being again permitted to work.

CATTLE and SHEEP are generally on the advance, particularly the former; the rise in the price of LEAN or STORE CATTLE is excessive: in Yorkshire, oxen, which a few years ago sold for 16l. to 18l. a pair, are now selling for 40l. or upwards, to graziers. It is not wonderful, therefore, that in Smithfield the present prices are per stone, for BEEF 2s. 10d. to 4s.; for MUTTON 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; for VEAL 4s. to 5s. 6d.; and for PORK 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

WOOL, in consequence of the failure of imports on the Spanish war, has become an object of brisk speculation. In the midland counties the prices are from 19s. to 22s. per tod.

The market for hops is dull, in consequence of the rise in barley.

The apple trees having generally failed, rich mellow CYDER has doubled its prices, and is now in the cyder districts, as high as three guineas.

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, for AUGUST, 1796, at Southgate, Middlesex.

D.	H.	B.	T.	W.	REMARKS.	D.	H.	B.	T.	W.	REMARKS.
1	6	29.75	61	SSW	cloudy	1	30.2	67	NE		clear & windy
	8	29.75	60	SSW	very cloudy	7	30.2	57	E		do.
	11	29.75	59	SSW	do.	18	7	30.2	57	N	cloudy
2	6	29.7	57	SSW	do.	1	30.1	70	E		partially clear
P.M.	12	29.6	57	SSW	Rain and some lightning	7	30.1	57	SE		do.
	3	29.6	54	SSW	very cloudy	19	7	30.0	57	SE	do.
	8	29.75	54	NNE	very clear	1	30.1	72	E		do.
P.M.	11	29.88	48	NNE	do.	7	30.1	65	E		do.
4	6	29.9	45	NNE	cloudy	20	7	30.1	60	E	foggy
P.M.	10	30.	54	NWN	clear	1	30.1	73	E		partially clear
5	8	30.1	60	SWN	do.	7	30.1	65	E		do.
P.M.	11	30.05	53	SWN	do.	21	7	30.1	58	E	clear
6	6	30.	53	SWN	very cloudy--fresh breeze	1	30.1	78	E		do.
P.M.	11	30.05	53	NWW	weather became suddenly clear	7	30.1	68	E		do.
	7	30.11	48	NWW	very clear	22	7	30.1	65	E	par. clear & windy
P.M.	1	30.15	54	NWW	do.	1	30.1	75	NE		do.
8	6	30.05	54	SW	do.	7	30.1	68	E		do.
P.M.	12	29.95	55	SSW	partially cloudy	23	7	30.1	58	N	cloudy
9	6	29.9	57	SSW	very cloudy	1	30.1	70	N		clear
P.M.	11	29.7	57	SSW	do.	7	30.1	65	SE		do.
10	7	29.7	60	N	cloudy	24	7	30.1	57	E	foggy
	1	29.7	70	N	partially clear---much wind	1	30.1	70	SE		clear
	7	29.8	63	NW	do.	7	30.1	65	SE		do.
11	7	30.	57	S	cloudy	25	7	30.1	57	NE	do.
	1	30.	70	S	partially clear	1	30.1	70	NE		do.
	7	30.	60	S	do.	7	30.1	61	SE		do.
12	7	30.	60	E	clear	26	7	30.1	57	SE	do.
	1	30.	72	E	do.	1	30.1	74	SW		do.
	7	30.	60	E	do.	7	30.1	63	SW		do.
13	7	30.	58	E	do.	27	7	29.9	55	NW	shower in the night--cloudy
	1	30.	72	N	do.		1	29.9	63	NW	par. cl. fresh breeze
	7	30.	63	E	do.	7	29.9	56	NW		do.
14	7	30.	60	E	do.		7	29.9	50	NW	do.
	1	30.	75	SE	do.	28	7	29.9	50	NW	cloudy
	7	30.1	65	SE	do.	1	29.9	63	NW		do.
15	7	30.1	60	E	clear and windy	7	29.9	56	NW		do.
	1	30.1	70	N	do.	29	7	29.9	53	N	cl. & driz. rain
	7	30.2	62	N	do.		1	29.9	64	NW	do.
16	7	30.2	55	E	do.		7	29.9	58	NW	do.
	1	30.2	65	SE	do.	30	7	29.	56	N	do.
	7	30.2	55	SE	do.		1	29.	58	NW	do.
17	7	30.2	55	N	do.		7	29.	56	W	do.
						31	7	29.9	56	N	drizzling rain
							1	29.9	60	NW	do.
							7	29.9	56	NW	do.